PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,644—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

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"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th June.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th ,,
* M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M.L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	—	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,505	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,457	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILVA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 19th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1899. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Magazzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 519 ; six months, Rs. 561 nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899. Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,881.	Bohnsack.	7th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

The Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to

EAST LONDON DELAGOA BAY CAPE TOWN	MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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BEST GOODS FROM BEST HOUSES ONLY.

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HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUITS,
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ISSUED MONTHLY.

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FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

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SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-13. Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors,—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN :—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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LAXATIVE GRANULES.

	Rs. a.
(For Habitual Constipation.) To those suffering from habitual constipation, these Granules will be found a boon, as they gradually set up a daily peristaltic action of the bowles ; they exert a tonic and not a weakening action on the system......per bottle	1 0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
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CLINICAL OR FEVER THERMOMETERS.

THESE INSTRUMENTS are perfectly reliable and warranted ENGLISH-MAKE, never get out of order, and give entire satisfaction.

Standard Hospital 5 minutes self-registering with plain indestructible index in neat Metal Case round or flat, 4, 5 and 6 inch, Rs. 2, 2-8, and 2-12.

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Standard Hospital plain indestructible Index, 30 and 60 seconds, 4, 5, and 6 inch, Rs. 3, 3-8, and 4.

Do. do. do. 30 or 60 seconds, with magnified Index, 4, 5, and 6 inch, Rs. 4, 4-8, and 5.

If the above with Kew Certificate for verification, Re. 1 extra.

☞ Each Instrument is marked "MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay, MADE IN LONDON."

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Chemists, **MADON, SONS & Co.,** Druggists.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, MARKET, BOMBAY.

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ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	......	Per box	[illegible]	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	......	,,	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	......	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	......	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

						Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				......	Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	......	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	......	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	......	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	......	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	......	,,	3	0
Club Loudres	do.	100	do.	......	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		......	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		......	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		......	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		......	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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ALWAYS FRESH and in the best condition, is probably the most NUTRITIOUS INVALID'S FOOD ever offered—It is prepared by LIEBIG'S PROCESS from the FLESH and BONES of SELECTED CHICKENS—and its use produces an immediate and gratifying effect in the condition of DELICATE INFANTS and INVALIDS. Most valuable in the HOT WEATHER—Possessing a GRATEFUL FLAVOUR. It is readily taken in cases where every other FOOD OR DIET is repulsive to the Patient.

Rs. 1-12 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

AN EXQUISITE DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH LOTION.

PERFECTLY suited for the use of every person of Taste and Judgment.

KEMP'S MOUTH ELIXIR.

Possesses Delicious Aroma.
Is Sweet, Cool, and Delicate in Flavour, and Highly Refreshing in Use.
Becomes indispensable to all to commence its use.
Is a thoroughly efficient Tooth Cleanser and Perfume for the Breath.

ANTISEPTIC DEODORANT DISINFECTANT.
Re 1-4 and Rs 2-4 per Bottle.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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Half-bound leather and gilt, each, Rs. 3-12.

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THE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS which ran weekly as shown below, will not run again until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS. ON SATURDAYS.	H.	M.	UP TRAINS. ON MONDAYS.	H.	M.
Victoria Terminus			Lonauli .... Dep	7	15
Bombay .... Dep	15	25	Victoria Terminus,		
Lonauli .... Arri	18	31	Bombay .... Arri	10	10

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 14th of June, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28	16
With Single Temple 50	24	16
With Curl 50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men:

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
41, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PLATEDWARE.—Choicest Novelties in Butters, Jams, Sugars, Cruets, Biscuit, Boxes Pickle Jars, Ice Pails, Sweet Trays, Fruit Stands, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Mugs, &c., Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed.—SINGER and Co., Bombay.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL.—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 13 years as second to none in the market. Send for it and you will be its regular buyer.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clare Road Byculla.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

SUPERIOR ORANGE PEKOE DUST.—A fresh Consignment of the Bombay Tea Association's Fragrant Tea, in lb. Tins, at 11 Ans. per lb.; 7lbs., at 10 Ans.; 15 lbs., at 9 Ans.; and 25 lbs., at 8 Ans. Loose in bulk one anna less on every lb.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m. precisely, the effects of the late Mr. HARRY VAN INGEN, consisting of writing table, folding cot, easy chair, copying press, Cambay carpets, tin trunks, crockery, spoons and forks, cruet stands, dessert knives, double barrell central fire gun, revolver, wearing apparel, despatch box, carpenter's tools, books, provision, gold spectacles, eyeglasses and buttons, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. D. MCLAREN, consisting of silver waistband and cigarette case, wardrobe, single cot, sofa, hatstand, leather trunk and portmanteau, Triumph bicycle, with stand, books, wearing apparel, etc.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others, consisting of dining-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, mirror door double almyras, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, teapoys, clothes and gown presses, dining table, chairs, Chubb's lock iron safe 28 by 22 by 22 inches, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English made folding harmonium, etc., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Coventry Raglan bicycle, cottage harmonium, etc., the property of J. M. F. CARVALHO, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

The effects of the late Mirzaally Khan Mahomed, consisting of brass bedstead, blackwood bedstead, marble-top tables, chairs, sofas, iron safe, etc.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Rydall Hall—
19 G K and Co.—11-12—2 bales 158 pieces T. red fents, 30 yards.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Manila—
537—J C N R—1 case springs, axles, boxes, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic tyred safety bicycles.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light dogcart.
1 victoria, with grey Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT OF THE THISTLE NAIL CO.'S WORKS AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the following machinery and plant, consisting of one 9½ brake horse power oil engine with water tank and all fittings complete, (the best oil engine in the market), one small drilling machine, one pair smith's bellows and hearth combined, one large vice and vice bench, one beam and scale with weights to weigh up to 5 cwt., one grindstone 6' diameter 12" wide on the face, with C. I. trough, one grindstone 20" dia. 8" on the face, four wire nail machines to make nails from 1" up to 3", two rumblers to polish nails, one office, one file cutting machine which will cut 72 fourteen inches files per day, all as good as English; this machine is complete in every respect and will cut files of all shapes and sizes from 1½" up to 16", one large tempering trough, teakwood and lined with lead, one tempering fire with fan.

All secret as to cutting and tempering files will be told to anyone who may buy the machines after they are sold, and instructions given as to making the same.

For further particulars apply to Mr. David Smith, Byculla Iron Works, or to the undersigned.

The machinery is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kala Chowky Road, Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, table ornaments, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. H. POTTS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIPPI CHAUL OR BALAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of Mr. Baba Luxman, the receiver appointed in suit No. 149 of 1897, and in pursuance of the order, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, at 5 p.m. the Equity of Redemption of Ladkibai, widow and executrix of Ravji Morundas, the first defendant in the said suit, in the following immoveable property, subject to the claim of Munji Currim, the mortgagee of the said property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, a portion of which admeasuring two katals is fazandari land, belonging to Damodhur Mohunjee, and the remainder of which is Government freehold or pension and tax land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Balaji Shamshet Street, Chimpee Gully, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 23 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Balaji Shamset street or Shimpee Gully, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Dobadalas Tailor, and now by the house of Ramchandur Luxumon Dalas Tailor, on or towards the south by a public halalkore passage and on or towards the west by the house of Dharamsey Khimji, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Tribhowandas Rutonjee Mody and Runchordas alias Narandas Tribhowandas Mody, and are now in the occupation of Ladkibai abovenamed, or her tenants, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 423, new No. 2555, old Survey No. 1-3203, new Survey No. 1912, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 54, 55, and 56, Ward No. 592, and which said hereditaments and premises are particularly delineated in the plan annexed to an indenture dated the 9th day of April, 1894, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and Runchordas alias Narondas Tribhowandas Mody of the one part and the said Ladkibai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, Attorneys for the receiver, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong victoria, in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-4, 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12 light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of zinc sheet, old steel, cast files, wooden crates and packing cases of sorts, iron cans and drums, India rubber cuttings, leather cuttings, American clocks, ropes of sorts, winches, crab, copying presses, furniture of sorts, horse hair, loose coir, coir mattresses, cloth, leather, American cots, wooden, volunteer helmets, volunteer clothing blue and khaki, sundry clothing appointments, skeleton water carts and other sundry articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1899.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, OLD CANVAS BAGS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1899, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, etc., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, cotton shirts, caps, handkerchiefs, cards, samples, cloth, measure glasses, etc.

Also unserviceable canvas bags, torn leather bags, broken bogey scale, locks, old brass, broken iron safes, copying press, rubber waste, empty cotton ties, etc.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1899.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..............................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay 1st January, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2 14

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly..................	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly..	" 6
Quarterly..	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of DUBASH STORES to the Clan Line Steamers, limited for one year, are hereby invited to be lodged with the undersigned, not later than 22nd instant. Forms of Tender may be had on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 12th June, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."
(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 48 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS:—Cash or V. P. Post.

*** LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.
(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

*** 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"
SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	18	215
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	412½
Munsur M	300	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	600	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	86	125	125	Rs 15	180
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	35
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	3	340x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Surab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	20
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Amaloe	1,500	1,100	all	...	305
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...		Nil	38
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	... nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	6	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.2	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	20
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,975
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	560
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	6,000	700	...	Rs. 10	430
Goorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	125xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	730
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	380
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	435
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	70	615
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	3	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	,000	3	1,230
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8430	1,000	1,000	20	330
Khandeish	7500	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.5	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	40	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Madras United	330	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,135
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	390	100	115	dvdRs.10	82½
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 53
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	220
Oriental	6,725	625	125	dvd Nil	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	850
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	660
Ripon Mills	400	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,875
Soonderdas	760	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	160
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	285xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	650
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	5	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	500	1,000	15	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	580
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	497½

WRITING on the Dreyfus case, the "Times" incidentally makes a noteworthy observation:—Generous impatience of individual wrong at the hands of the law is the outcome of traditions and circumstances peculiar in some measure to ourselves, and foreigners who do not grasp as we do the truth that the rights of the private citizen as against the State and all its departments and functionaries are the only sure foundation of liberty are much less disposed than we are to challenge the conduct of Governments. British subjects claim as their birthright the impartial decision of the law as between themselves and the State. It is questionable whether the citizens of many Continental countries expect or even desire that the Courts should hold the balance absolutely even between the private man and the Government.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 4-3m., 4-8a. Low water, 9-44m., 11-14a.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 2nd instant, due to arrive, daylight.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. R. Rubattino, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. Naseri, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

CONSELHEIRO ACCACIO DA GAMA.—Dr. Accacio da Gama, Privy Councillor, and Physician to the King of Portugal, has returned to Bombay, and has resumed his duties at the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Kalbadavie Road, behind the Money School.

A SHOPKEEPER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Mahomed Ismael, a tea and coffee shopkeeper, of Pydhownie Road, has reported to the police that, on Wednesday last, his servant, Noormahomed Peerbux, who had been in his employ for the last four months, has absconded after committing theft of a number of copper vessels and Rs. 12 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 60.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Left-Right	Ord. Hume.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Valse	Love Me	Coward.
Selection	The Royal Star	Clerice.
Galop	The Cyclists	Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A CART-DRIVER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Makinda Manaji, a cart-driver, was charged by Superintendent Nolan with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bag, containing flour, valued at Rs. 11-12, the property of Haji Adam Siddick. On Wednesday night, the accused's cart was engaged by the complainant's mehta, who loaded it with nine bags of flour at the Bombay Flour Mills. The driver was then directed to take the bags to the Prince's Dock. On arriving at the latter place the mehta ascertained that the accused had delivered eight bags instead of nine. The accused was arrested and questioned about the missing bag, but he could not account for it. The Magistrate remanded the case in order to enable the police to recover the missing bag.

A CYCLIST'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge, called on for hearing the suit filed by George Kelly against Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., to recover from the latter a sum of Rs. 787, being the amount of damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff owing to the alleged negligence of the defendant or his servant. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Ghandhi, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhi, represented the defendant. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Hemming applied that the case be transferred to the board of the Chief Judge. His Honour the Second Judge agreed to do so, and by consent of the parties the case was adjourned to the 29th instant.

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office Rampart Row, Mr. Leslie Crawford presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit the sixteenth annual report and statement of accounts made up to 31st March last, and are glad to say that the result of the year's trading is again most satisfactory. The balance of profit and loss account, inclusive of Rs. 2,984-8-4, brought forward from last year's account, is Rs. 91,593-3-7, which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—Dividend, at Rs. 12 per share, Rs. 60,000-0-0; depreciation of furniture and fixures, Rs. 5,000-0-0; reserve fund, Rs. 15,000-0-0 fund for the equalization of dividend, Rs. 5,000-0; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 6,593-3-7; total, Rs. 91,593-3-7. The stock has been taken with the usual care, and is in good condition throughout. Under clause 80 of the articles of association, Mr. Leslie Crawford retires from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, the auditors, vacate their office, but are eligible for re-election. The dividend will be payable on and after the 3rd of July, 1899.

The chairman remarked that the Company had made a very handsome profit and the results of the year would be deemed by the shareholders quite satisfactory.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. Leslie Crawford, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director of the Company for the current year. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, Chartered Accountants, were reappointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 300 per annum. It was also resolved that a bonus equal to one month's pay should be paid to such of the staffs as the manager should recommend and the board approve. The chairman speaking on the last resolution remarked that the success of the Company was due in a very large measure to the extremely able management of the general manager and the zealous way in which the staffs under him performed their duties. The meeting also tendered a vote of sympathy to Mr. Alexander McKenzie in his severe illness. The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For dismissal.

1036-225-98—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Essac Mahomed vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Sidick—Hiralal M and M and Payne G and S.
990-105-85—Bhaishanker and K—Mowjee Essor vs Bhimjee alias Ramdas Lukhmidas Madhowjee—For consent decree.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

991-229-98—Hiralal M and M—Gordhandas Meghjee and others vs Rahimtoola Esmail and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
992-241-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and another vs Nathoo Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co.
993-531-27—Roughton and B—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassum Hajee Mitha vs The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co Ld—Craigie L and O.
998-652-37—Ardeshir H and D—Hargowandas Prunjiwandas and others vs Bai Jadaovon an another—Shamrao P.
1001-257-93—Maganlal and R—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Rachoppa Virappa Karajgi and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

19578-98—Raghowji Vizpal vs Narondas Parmanand—R F Turner.
22005-98—Mahomedali Moola Tyabjee vs John Campbell—Smetham B and N.
22009-98—Mahomedali Moola Tyabjee vs E Sturn.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

738-98—Hiralal M and M—J H Graham and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Cassum—Payne G and S and K D Shroff.
331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
623-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

Commercial Cause.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

45-99—Shamrao Pandurang—Apurnabai vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S—Part heard.
20-99—Ardesir H and D—Datoobhai Hasam and others vs Valli Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
452-98—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co, Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M.
562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kaloorsm Hancotram and others—S B Mody and Edgelow G and W.
631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—M A Vakil.
73-99—In person, a pauper—Aboo Ibrahim vs Raghoonath Nagar and others—Wadia and G.

A GREAT Blessing to Humanity is without doubt a medicine composed of ingredients that, whilst it eradicates the germs of disease, strengthens the system. Holloway's Pills act in this manner, and in general debility, mental depression and nervous irritability there is no remedy which operates so beneficially. They purify the blood, give tone to the stomach and thoroughly regenerate the system. They are mild in operation although most powerful in removing disease. Delicate females and young children can take them with safety and benefit. It would be difficult to enumerate all the advantages to be derived by taking these wonderful pills. No house-hold should be without them, for there is no complaint which they cannot cure or relieve.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 13th June 1899 were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette:—"

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th, 4 feet 8 inches against 10 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Khariff preparations and sowings continue, but want of water felt in parts of Tatta taluka. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri, Khoistan and hilly tracts of Tatta taluka. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 5 inches against 8 feet 11 inches last year. Removal of wheat continues. Kharif operations and rice sowing progressing.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and removing of rabi crops continue. Kharif preparations in progress throughout the district. Transplantation of rice seedlings commenced in one taluka. Fodder supply deficient. Cattle healthy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings commenced in Jacobabad and Shahdadpur. Fodder insufficient in Kashmor. Prices stationary.

Thar and Parkar.—Spring crop slightly damaged by cyclonic winds in Khipra taluka. Kharif sowing commenced. Fodder scarce except in Mirpur. Price of rice 29 and of bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 10th June 1899).—Rain for week maximum at Sanand 2 inches 10 cents, minimum at Modasa 4 cents; for season maximum at Sanand 2 inches 38 cents, minimum at Gogha 7 cents. Land being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of Jowari 19 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 16 seers, of wheat 13 seers and of rice second sort 12 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 66 cents at Dohad, minimum 21 cents at Jhalod. Preparation of land for the season progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle healthy. Price of maize in Jhalod risen from 40 to 30 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 12th June 1899).—Rain for week maximum at Kaira 10 cents, minimum at Kapadvanj, 1 cent; average for the district 3 3-4 cents. Manuring of land for the cultivating season in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Broach.—Rain for week at Vagra 46 cents; none in other talukas. Land being manured and prepared for cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat—Rain for week at Surat 47 cents; in the district maximum at Jalalpur 2 inches 10 cents; none at Olpad. Preparation of land for the season in progress. Sowing of rice commenced in Jalalpur taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grain stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 7th and 8th; heavy on 12th; total of week 4·87 inches; total from 1st January, 1899, 6·52, being 1·56 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 7th, 2° warm on 8th, 1° cool on 10th, 3° cool on 11th, 5° cool on 12th and 2° cool on 13th; temperature normal on 9th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 10th, when it was excessive. Wind normal on 7th, 8th and 13th; abnormal wind from south-east on 9th, 10th and 11th, and strong on 10th and 11th, and from east on 12th. Distant lightning on 13th; thunder and lightning on 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th; thunderstorm on 12th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 1 inch 48 cents; in Talukas maximum at Shahapur 3 inches 33 cents, minimum at Mahim 8 cents. Rab buring and repairs to embankments of fields completed. Sowing commenced in Vada, Shahapur, Murbad and Bassein talukas and in Mokhada Petha. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food grains steady.

Kolaba—Rainfall throughout the district, being 12 cents at Alibag; in the district maximum 2 inches 98 cents at Panvel, minimum 3 cents at Khalapur. Rice sowing commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice 12 seers per rupee at Alibag; slight fall in price at Nagothna.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain during week, maximum 1 inch "cents at Ratnagiri, minimum 18 cents; at Khed. Rab burning completed. Sowing operations commenced. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Khandesh.—Rain in 16 talukas, maximum 3 inches 20 cents at Parola, minimum 7 cents at Chopda. Lands being prepared for the season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat, jowari and bajri slightly risen and that of rice fallen.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 1 inch 5 cents; rainfall sufficient in all parts of the district. Land being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Sowing of nagli crop commenced in Peint. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Nagar 4 inches 74 cents; in the district maximum 3 inches 60 cents at Shewgaon, minimum 15 cents at Karjat. Preparation of land for Kharif crops continues. Sowing of mug commenced. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of principal food-grain 25 seers 15 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 1 inch 17 cents, at Junnar 24 cents, at Indapur 34 cents, at Khed 68 cents, at Sirur 1 inch 72 cents, at Purandhar 5 inches 58 cents, at Bhimthadi 33 cents, at Maval 3 inches 81 cents, at Mulshi 83 cents, at A'mbegaon 2 inches 5 cents, and at Dhond 1 inch 5 cents; for season maximum at Maval 7 inches 7 cents, minimum at Junnar 2 inches 29 cents. Lands being prepared for the season. Sowing of Kharif crops commenced in parts of Junnar, Maval and Sirur talukas and Mulshi and A'mbegaon pethas. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good Jowari cheaper in Bhimthadi taluka by 8 lbs. in the rupee and bajri by 3 lbs. in the rupee; jowari dearer by 2 to 8 lbs. in the rupee in Sirur and Indapur talukas, and bajri by 2 lbs. in the rupee in Khed taluka, slight rise in the price of bajri in Maval taluka; prices stationary elsewhere. Average price of jowari 45 lbs. and of bajri 33 lbs. and of wheat 27 lbs.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 10th June 1899).—Rain at Sholapur 72 cents, at Barsi 27 cents, at Madha 73 cents, at Karmala 46 cents, at Pandharpur 2 inches 28 cents, at Sangola 69 cent and at Malsiras 1 inch 29 cents. Land being prepared for the season. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in parts of Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari throughout the district except in Pandharpur, where it is steady; price of Sholapur jowari 25 seers 10 chataks.

Satara.—Rain throughout the district. Preparation of land completed. Sowing operations commenced in some places. Fodder and water supplies sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Rain during the week at Indi 1 inch 66 cents, at Sindgi 1 inch 54 cents, at Bijapur 2 inches 6 cents, at Bagevadi 1 inch 90 cents, at Maddebihal 1 inch 62 cents, at Bagalkot 2 inches 19 cents, at Badami 85 cents, and at Hungund 94 cents. Preparation of land for kharif crops in progress. Sowing commenced in parts of all talukas except Sindgi and Hungund. More rain urgently needed for general sowing of kharif crops. Dry fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of jowari 27 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout district, varying from 60 cents at Sampgaon to 2 inches 70 cents at Hukeri. Water and fodder supplies sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains slightly risen in some places

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout district, varying from 1 inch 90 cents at Karajgi to 46 cents at Navalgund. Preparation of land continues in black-soil talukas. Sowing of rice generally commenced, Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari 19 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Seasonable rain throughout the district; maximum at Karwar 14 inches 24 cents, minimum at Mundgod 57 cents. Sowing operations continue everywhere. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rajkot.—Rainfall during week 2 inches 62 cents; total 3 inches 34 cents. Cultivation of soil progressing. Average price of wheat 16 seers 20 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 45 tolas, of jowari 19 seers 70 tolas and of gram 15 seers 70 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2 inches 78 cents. Price of bajri 15½ and of jowari 18 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 6 cents; total 37 cents. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in some parts of Kadi division. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 30, of wheat 25, of rice superior 15 and of rice inferior 25 lbs. per British rupee.

SIGNOR RANDACCIO has prepared a report on the Italian Navy Estimates which has caused quite a commotion in the press. He makes serious charges against the naval administration of having wasted public funds during a long course of twenty years. Apparently, because the fleet created by so many sacrifices is not in every respect up to date in 1899, he concludes that money has been diverted or squandered, and he demanded the presentation of accounts. The late Minister did not gratify his wish and he presented this angry and apparently rather foolish report to the Budget Committee on the eve of the ministerial crisis. At first some members of the committee were disposed to demand an inquiry, but it was ultimately decided to wait until the constitution of the new Cabinet should be complete. No doubt Admiral Bettolo, the new Minister, who is one of the most far-seeing and practical of Italian flag officers, will be equal to the occasion. Signor Randaccio is likely to hear something of his indiscretion in publishing a damaging report which had not received the final approval of the Budget.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE WEATHER.

THE CYCLONE GONE.

The Port officer, Bombay, yesterday received the following weather telegram from Simla:—

Lower warning signal, abnormal conditions passed away and ordinary but strong monsoon winds setting in.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	5	87	5	48	13	62	6	52
Thursday, June 15th	6	6	2	27	4	65	2	62
Total	11	93	7	75	18	27	9	14
Total fall to June 15th, 1898	14	60	13	35	18	05	12	28
Total fall to June 15th, 1897	4	43	4	55	5	25	7	55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·565	E	6	94·1	74·1	60	..	0·41	+0·32
Sirsa	29·545	SE	11	109·3	70·6	74	?	...	...
Delhi	29·528	E	7	88·7	74·1	73	0·74	1·48	+0·90
Agra	29·489	SE	3	88·0	76·4	76	0·14	1·51	+0·91
Cawnpore	29·503	Calm	1	94·3	80·1	74	...	2·29	...
Allahabad	29·471	ENE	7	90·1	82·3	66	...	0·02	−1·25
Jhansi	29·504	Calm	2	91·7	77·1	75	...	1·36	+0·73
Jacobabad	29·403	ENE	8	112·2	89·0	61	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·414	S	11	96·4	84·3	75	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·505	ENE	6	100·1	73·5	79	0·13	0·13	−0·53
Ajmere	29·501	SE	5	105·9	81·5	62	...	0·00	−0·38
Deesa	29·481	W	11	106·6	84·5	63	...	0·00	−0·24
Ahmedabad	29·493	NNW	2	104·3	80·1	71	0·57	0·34	...
Bhuj	29·461	WSW	18	99·3	81·4	70	...	0·00	−0·58
Jamnagar	29·492	SW	22	97·6	83·3	66	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·505	W	9	104·9	80·5	79	...	1·73	+0·91
Bhawnagar Para	29·498	SW	8	103·1	83.7	65	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·495	WSW	12	88·6	83·2	86	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·510	EME	9	100·0	78·5	63	...	2·34	+1·52
Indore	29·503	Calm	1	89·2	70·1	75	0·82	3·07	+0·34
Saugor	29·498	NNE	3	92·3	71·6	56	..	1·44	0·24
Jubulpore	29·460	SSE	4	99·0	81·6	56	...	0·73	−1·59
Hoshangabad	29·520	SW	1	99·6	81·2	62	..	0·22	−2·52
Khandwa	29·505	SSE	6	103·2	80·6	55	...	0·18	−2·12
Raipur	29·503	SW	9	95·3	80·1	66	..	0·81	−1·68
Nagpur	29·526	WSW	7	98·2	79·1	69	0·06	0·93	−2·66
Amraoti	29·522	SSW	5	96·7	76·8	73	...	2·40	−0·27
Akola	29·528	SSW	5	98·3	70·2	77	1·81	2·57	−0·41
Surat	29·473	NW	5	101·7	80·1	72	0·20	0·67	−1·53
Malegaon	29·512	SSW	6	99·4	73·6	80	1·05	1·77	−0·69
Bombay	29·510	WNW	8	81·1	75·8	94	2·20	7·81	−1·39
Poona	29·536	WNW	8	88·5	71·9	85	0·25	2·56	+0·25
Ahmednagar	29·539	Calm	2	86·9	70·4	85	0·02	4·62	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	7	88·7	72·7	81	0·07	4·00	...
Sholapur	29·535	SW	25	93·2	73·5	65	...	0·95	−2·11
Ratnagiri	29·575	SW	12	80·0	75·9	85	1·39	19·76	+4·28
Belgaum	29·577	SW	35	72·3	67·3	92	1·20	6·55	+2·91
Goa	29·623	NW	18	82·0	75·4	95	2·27	17·84	..
Karwar	29·639	SW	13	83·2	73·5	87	2·00	17·67	−2·38
Mangalore	29·719	WSW	5	81·8	76·4	84	0·90	21·77	+1·98
Calicut	29·764	W	13	79·8	72·5	92	5·25	20·81	−2·12
Cochin	29·787	C	0	85·5	73·2	94	1·49	13·49	−1·28
Bangalore	29·713	SW	19	82·8	67·3	86	0·01	0·39	−1·98
Secunderabad	29·556	SW	10	91·1	73·5	70	0·09	1·58	−0·81
Masulipatam	29·581	WNW	13	89·7	79·6	62	0·03	0·16	−2·45
Bellary	29·625	WSW	15	89·2	76·3	50	...	1·52	+0·51
Cuddapah	29·618	SW	G	100·2	80·4	52	...	0·18	−1·72
Madras	29·660	SW	10	100·0	81·5	50	...	0·11	−0·92
Coimbatore	29·731	W	10	86·9	72·1	80	0·09	0·15	−0·71
Trichinopoly	29·710	WSW	10	98·6	79·3	57	...	0·16	−0·52
Negapatam	29·712	SW	7	99·0	79·9	67	...	0·00	−0·85
Colombo	29·826	SW	8	85·0	76·5	79	0·12	6·77	+1·77
Aden	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 2·26 (8·18); G. T. H., 2·27 (8·80); St. G. H., 2·02 (10·57); C. P., 2·26 (7·81).

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular and show a brisk to rapid rise at Ratnagiri, Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk to rapid fall at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Jhansi, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam and Bellary, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Sholapur, 30 at Belgaum, 28 at Secunderabad, 20 at Bellary, and 18 at Bombay and Bhuj.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal at Ajmere, Deesa, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat and Malegaon, and the minimum 6° at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (5·25"); over two inches at Goa (2·27") and Bombay (2·20"); two inches at Karwar; between one and two inches at Akola, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Cochin; light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Indore, Surat, Mangalore and Colombo; and a few drops at Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bangalore Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

The storm centre which was near Ratnagiri has moved northwards and now lies in about Latitude 19½° N., Longitude 72° E. It is a small but well defined depression. The winds round about it are irregularly cyclonic, and it shows a tendency to move further north. Yesterday the wind velocities were very high at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum and Sholapur; and this morning the wind was blowing very strong at Sholapur and Belgaum, and was moderate to fresh at Bombay. The weather conditions are very favourable for rain all along the coast from Cochin north to Surat. The weather is becoming favourable for rain in Gujarat, Khandesh and Central India. The weather is still in a very unsettled condition on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Dwarka.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

THURSDAY: The barometer has changed irregularly and at some stations briskly to rapidly. The depression off the Bombay Coast has passed away, and the wind is now blowing from about the usual monsoon directions along the West Coast, while exceedingly strong south-west winds are reported at the Bombay Deccan stations. The small depression at the head of the Bay has not changed, but winds still exhibit a feeble indraught towards a small centre lying to the south of Saugor Island. A band of relatively low pressure stretches across northern India from the head of the Bay to Lower Sind, and to the north of this band light easterly breezes prevail. There has been little or no rain over north Bombay, the central parts of India and south Madras, and only showers over north Madras, Upper India and Rajputana, but elsewhere the fall is general, and in some places heavy. The largest amounts are five inches at Calicut, four and-a-half inches at Mercara, and over two inches at Dinajpur, Mussoorie, Karwar, Mormugao and Bombay. The heat is more or less above normal over Madras the Central Provinces and North Bombay, but below elsewhere, most so over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. The highest maximum temperature is 112 degrees at Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 15th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·493
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·2
Dew Point		76·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded is 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·9
General Directions of wind*		SSE, SE, N, NNE, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	222
Fall of Rain		2·62
Total fall during month		7·49
" year		9·14
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 15th		0·65

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 14.	
10 p.m.	77·7
THURSDAY.—JUNE 15.	
6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	77·3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baltazan, 2,096 tons, Captain R J Milestone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, via Cape ports, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 771 tons, Captain R Henderson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain H G Creft, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein 28th May, via Colombo, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,575 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 14th May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 37 crew of s s Ambra.

THE Bombay-Japan Mail Steamship Co's s s Yamaguchi Maru, 2,038 tons, Captain R Nunome, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Furdoonjee N Dustoor and three others and 2 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Patterson, Mr Pilkyngton, Mr Mahomed Hoosin and 40 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 15.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Kt Errant	4747	Jones			K N & Co
Canara	1210	Scott			M M & Co
Ileafzee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Okhla	3435	Peck			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Daugherty			M M & Co
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Shanghai	2163	Bennett	Trieste		P & O Co
Fultala	2692	Cave	Calcutta		M M & Co
Oolobaria	2420	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Baltazan	2096	Milestone			
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			T M & Co
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 15.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclead	1183	Walker			F M & Co
B	Megna	771	Honeywood	P Gulf	16-6	M M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Mauritius	17-6	B P S N Co
F	Moorgate	2082	Harland	Liverpool	20-6	J M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet	R N		RI Navy
	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
K	Clan Grant	2071	Elliot	Calcutta	20-6	F M & Co
K	Rhodesia	2299	Bate	Antwerp		C Edulji
L	Ponani	552	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	17-6	Sphd & Co
M	Sutlej	2103	Weston	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
N	Anatolia	2490	Wilks	Genoa	17-6	Bombay Co
O	Wilberforce	1980	Willis	Havre	24-6	Bombay Co
P	Y Maru	2038	Nunome	Yokohama	15-6	N Y K
Q	Khandalla	1318	Stewart	Zanzibar		M M & Co
R	Haisari	1565	Clarke	S Ports	17-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Coromandel	4651	Vibert	China	20-6	P & O Co
2	Bisagno	1510	Maganzin	Genoa	20-6	F Baldovino
3	R Rubattino	3044	Sporte	Hongkong	17-6	F Baldovino
4	Ravenshoe	2351	Pengelly	Liverpool	17-5	W&A G&Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	16-6	P & O Co
6	Parramatta	2851	Symons			P & O Co
8	Istria	1957	Cravielto	Trieste	18-6	A L S N Co
9	Sirdhana	2071	Smith	Calcutta	17-6	M M & Co
10	Kt Bachelor	4092	Froggart	Hull	20-6	K N & Co
12	Carthage	2293	Gadd	London	17-6	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	7.0	Livingstone	Karachi	16-6	M M & Co
16	Mobile	2133	Whittingham	Dunkirk		W&A G&Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Zulu .... 2746 tons gross .... W & A G & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 4·38s.

The Time Ball over the ClockTower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Booldana s	Creft	Moulmein, May 28.
	Baltazan s	Milestone	Natal, May 27.
	Rajputana s	Gimblett	Zanzibar.
	Kilwa s	Maclean	Persian Gulf.
	Sirsa s	Kendall	Calcutta, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Pachumba s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Yamaguchi Maru s	Nunome	Kobe.

The steamer Megna, Captain Henderson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for Genoa, etc.
" Nurani, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Rhodesia, for Antwerp.
" Baltazan, for Liverpool, London, Hull, etc.
" Oolubaria, for Calcutta, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—4 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co; 35 cases whisky, Eduiji Bezonji; 4 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy 70 cases beer, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 9 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.
Clan Grant s—30 cases confectionery H Tajbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—5 packages glassware, Rahim Samji; 250 boxes soap, Essabhoy M Abdeally.
Clan Macleod s—3 crates earthenware, Joffer Runmull.

FROM LONDON.

Dictator s—27 cases provision B F Mody; 52 cases medicine J A Kirkbridge and Co; 39 bales old newspaper, Sorabji Bomanji; 1 case bacon, 2 cases cheese, 6 cases medicine D Dadabhoy.
Carthage s—10 cases table salt, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji: 151 cases provision, 3 cases bacon etc., S R Subedar, 30 cases medicine, Valuoji Bhicca and Co; 2 cases medicine, Heerji Mooljee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—5 cases paper, Abdool Hoosein Esmallji.

FROM NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—120 barrels lubricating mineral oil, Vacuum Oil Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—8 cases soap, Essabhoy M Ableally.
Istria s—55 packages writing paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 2 cases glassware, K Gangji; 8 cases blotting paper, Ebrahim Mohomedally; 17 cases glassware, Joffer Runmull; 30 cases beer J C Treffz and Sohn; 16 bales brown paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 11 bales printing paper, C E Mohomedally; 32 cases glassware, K Ditmar: 13 cases glassware, Ally Mohomed Vally and Co; 10 cases glassware, E P Monomed and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Carthage s—50 cases oilmenstores, J Jamshedjee Cooper; 29 cases provision, A K Shurufaly.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—108 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 40 cases brandy, Edaljee Bezonjee; 26 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 43 cases provision, P S Pochajee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—48 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ravenshoe s—79 bales wool, Hassam Alloo Mahomed 4000; cwt wheat Sanday and Co, 45 bales wool Raysee Amerchand 1100 cwt Myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 25 cases condiments 5 cases curry powder, M Poonjiaji Sons.
Moorgate s—25 bales cotton and 1 bale cotton waste, J M Doobash and Co; 6 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy 625 cwt linseed oil cake, the New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—6 bales woollen carpets 1 case silk piece goods 5 cases silver inlaid iron-ware S J Tellery and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Carthage s—5 bales woollen carpets 2 bales cotton colored embroidery 2 bales cotton colored prints S J Tellery and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—3,001 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.
Mobile s—393 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 371 cwt mustardseed, Tokersy Jadhowjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—2,009 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt gum, Govindjee Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rhodesia s—318 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6,697 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 9,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 750 cwt teelseed, 6,000 cwt poppyseed, 6,027 cwt rapeseed, 4,840 cwt castorseed, 4,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt. wheat, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—1,968 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bachur.

FOR GENOA.

Anatolia s—4,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Istria s—101 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Bisagno s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwt wheat and 3,013 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bisagno s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Bisagno s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

R Rubattino s—75 cwt angoor, Abdool Hoosein Curroodin and Co; 115 cwt sharkfins, Hassam Alloo and Co; 42 cwt bysaboie, Yan Shun and Co; 28 bales twist, E L Moolchand and Co; 642 cwt raisins, 7 cwt aloes, and 2 cwt fennelseed, Quan Evoo Evoo.
Tientsin s—100 bales twist, Talati and Co; 13 cwt ivory, M H H Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—100 bales twist, Thackersey Naranjee and Co; 100 bales twist, J B Bhesania; 100 bales twist, The Bombay N Manufacturing Co; 100 bales twist, Saraswati Mill; 150 bales twist, M B Mody; 25 bales twist, Dungishee Gangjee; 100 bales twist, Alliance Cotton M Co. 100 bales twist, The Union S M Co; 25 bales twist, R Framjee; 130 cwt sandlewood chips, Jeena Kika; 150 bales twist, The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th June, 1899.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, on Wednesday next the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, are now

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were 40 lakhs alloted to Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 to Bombay, Rs. 3,20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., at which rate tenders were accepted to the extent of 91 per cent. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 4,60,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 4d., 91 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Madras, of Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4d. It was announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3 4d.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. in London, yesterday, to 108 13-16. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4, Indian Sterling Loan 114½, Paris Exchange on London at 25·19 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £66 1-2. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 11-16d. per oz., and in New York the metal was 1-4 cent. higher, at 60 3-4 cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·87 3-4 dollars.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-8s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firmer in tone. For White Karachi Wheat 28 1-4s. was quoted, June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports, 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lbs. ; September futures continued at 5·91 cents, and December at 5·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date give the following comparison with the previous two years :—

	1899	1898.	1897
Wednesday's Receipts	4,000	2,800	600
Four days'	21,000	12,600	3,000
Since 1st September	8,145,000	8,417,700	6,576,000

Locally, the Cotton market is steady. Exporters to-day took 100 bales Chalisgaum at Rs. 125 1-2 per candy, and 200 Broach at Rs. 155 ; and the mills purchased 100 bales Dhamangaum at Rs. 128, 203 Bengal at Rs. 126, 150 Dhamangaum at Rs. 136, 100 Pachora at Rs. 126, 400 Dhollera at Rs. 108, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 137.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is passing in these markets ; *Linseed* is 1 an. per cwt. higher.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,897	bales.
Wheat	28,655	cwts.
Linseed	5,348	"
Rapeseed	7,888	"
Gingellyseed	736	"
Poppyseed	1970	"
Castorseed	1,713	"
Rice	5,782	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quieter in tone. Relets are offering at cheaper rates.

EXCHANGE.—Rates are still steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce to-day and the enquiry for Bank remittance was very limited, the market closing at the opening level :—

Bank Bills on Demand, 1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs ..... 1·69½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet with 100 7-8 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 3-4 for Account. Threes advanced to 94 1-4.

SHARES continue quiet. Moussil Press Rs. 2 1-2 and Treacher and Co., Rs. 10.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 30th May, 1899 :—

	May 30.			June 6.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,80,81,166	5	11	2,13,45,540	14	4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,29,49,338	14	9	5,28,36,605	11	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,91,012	6	11	2,16,766	1	8
Sundries	26,16,462	3	6	27,40,440	12	8
	10,29,37,979	15	1	10,62,39,353	7	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	97,46,057	0	0	96,79,023	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,41,770	8	0	76,11,805	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,00,00,082	13	5	1,95,95,218	5	8
Accounts of Credit do.	1,74,48,091	2	2	1,82,61,399	15	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,76,31,675	4	8	1,98,90,316	7	11
Balances with other Banks	7,04,891	8	1	7,42,716	14	10
Bullion	6,650	2	4	6,684	10	4
Dead Stock	13,09,905	12	11	13,20,231	5	4
Stamps	10,927	9	11	10,146	0	10
Sundries	16,01,329	9	4	15,97,057	7	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,30,35,846	2	8	99,55,212	11	0
Do. at Branches	1,38,00,842	5	7	1,75,69,561	1	2
Rs.	10,29,37,979	15	1	10,62,39,353	7	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	94,199	Inc.
Do. at Branches	31,70,176	Inc.
Other Deposits	1,12,733	Dec.
Post Bills	25,754	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	96,999	Dec.
Loans	4,04,864	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	8,13,398	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	22,58,641	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	30,80,634	Dec.
Do at Branches	37,68,719	Inc.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 10th June, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,54,083	4,67,158	4,568	6,25,809
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	7,65,144

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,39,335.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,604	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks...	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,656	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do. ..	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 29.
Increase to date ..... " 9,09

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	31,200	50	34,250
Or per mile of Railway	21	221	1	243
For previous 17 weeks of half year	52,743	4,00,753	2,161	4,55,657
Total for 18 weeks ...	55,743	4,31,953	2,211	4,89,907
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,349	32,164	42	35,555
Per mile of Ry do.	24	228	..	252
Total to corresponding date do.	47,012	4,60,048	2,612	5,09,702

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,305
Ditto to date ..... " 19,795

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PROCTOR-SIMS—May 23, at 47, Vincent Square, Margaret Eleanor, the beloved daughter of R. Proctor-Sims, C. E., aged 19 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DIXON—June 7, at Simla, the wife of Captain C M Dixon, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LAZARUS—June 10, at Benares, of apoplexy, Jane Ann, the dearly loved wife of Edward J. Lazarus, M. D. (Deeply mourned.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

IT is difficult to realise that a hundred years ago, in 1797, the British Colonies were merely in embryo, no more than a few specks on the map, as compared to what they are to-day. Even British India was but a small and fragmentary portion of the peninsula, the great bulk of which was external to the domain of the East India Company. Sir John Robinson, formerly Premier of Natal, recently dwelt on the small beginnings of our now inmeasurable Empire in a paper on "The Colonies and the Century," read last month before the Royal Colonial Institute. Thirty years ago, he read a paper before the Institute, then newly born, and another before the Society of Arts. It was deemed necessary at the time to prove by facts and figures that the Colonies contributed to the prosperity of the Mother Country. The contrary opinion was widely prevalent, and was by no means confined to the Manchester school, then in the plentitude of its influence. Mr. Disraeli held that the Colonies were millstones round the neck of England. Mr. Gladstone did not put the matter quite in that way, but he did not conceal his foreboding that the burden would prove too great for the resources and the energies of Great Britain, unless, indeed, as he once observed, you could insure a succession of statesmen and administrators, each of them endowed with the capacity and the endurance of half-a-dozen ordinary men. When Mr. Bright pronounced the famous words "Perish India," he shocked no one outside the narrow precincts of the coteries of Anglo-Indians in Bath and Cheltenham. It was very necessary at that time to endeavour to confute the prevailing heresies regarding the value of the Imperial dependencies of the United Kingdom by elaborate statistics and laborious arguments. Yet in the sixties Colonial expansion had made immense progress as compared with the state of things a hundred years ago. The same was the case with British India, which had absorbed Sind, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Native States annexed under Lord Dalhousie's talismanic doctrine of "lapse." The mutiny followed, and its suppression consolidated British rule. The Queen assumed the direct sovereignty, emphasised by the assumption a few years later of the Imperial title.

Nothing of all this was foreseen in 1799, when, as Sir John Robinson says, colonisation in its later sense was almost unknown. Greater Britain, including Bengal and other dependencies, had an area of little more than two million square miles, with a coloured population of 98,000,000, and a white population, only partly British, of no more than two millions. The export trade amounted to £30,000,000, and the imports to £25,500,000, twenty-four millions representing the trade with Great Britain. The combined revenues of the dependencies came to twenty-two millions, the expenditure being twenty-five. In the fifty years following, Greater Britain had more than doubled in extent, and increased largely in population, trade and revenue. The possessions in India had expanded to a million square miles, in Australia two and a-half millions, to 652,000 in Canada. In Africa, where our acquisitions have recently gone up by millions, we possessed a modest 121,000 square miles. The population of the dependencies had increased by 30,000,000. The combined trade was £65,000,000 ; the revenue of India was twenty-seven and a-half millions sterling ; that of all the other Colonies put together three and a-half millions.

Sir John Robinson is greatly concerned by that part of the retrospect which shows that of all the British colonies a hundred years ago not one was self-governed. "They were all in tutelage. They were all, not merely in leading-strings, but actually under the direct rule of the Crown. That portion of the New World which had burst its bonds breathed freely, but elsewhere the Anglo-Saxon colonist ceased, when he left England, to exercise the rights of citizenships"—the right to sell his vote in a rotten borough, if he lived in one, to the highest bidder—"while his children in their new homes could claim no equality of privilege with their cousins beyond the sea. This absence of local freedom, this degradation of political status, was the one overpowering fact which differentiated any view we might take of the Colonies at the birth of the century from that which meets us at its close." In other words, the British colonists of the early part of the century were "Uitlanders," and the Colonial Secretaries were the Krugers who kept them out of the franchise—the only thing that makes life worth living. As the stay-at-homes in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other large cities were not within sight of the franchise until the Reform Bill of 1832 was forced through the House of Lords, the colonists were not so much worse off than if they had remained at home. In another respect they were rather better off. The colonies of that day developed their industries by the invaluable help of slave-labour :—"Prior to 1820, slavery, except in British North America, was identified with colonisation. The West Indies flourished under the benignant auspices of that domestic institution. For many years the settlers of Cape Colony depended upon it for manual and domestic labour. Traffic in human flesh, however repugnant to our ideas in these days, was an accepted and legalised fact in those regions. British consumers of sugar and of rum, swallowed both, without a qualm as to the genesis of either." It was a halcyon time when the settler was free to larrup his own nigger, and live happily on the proceeds of his disinterested labour. Crown Government, slave labour, and absentee proprietorship in Sir John Robinsion's view, marred somewhat the aspect of British colonisation in the early years of the century :—"The three great principles of action, self-sacrifice, self-help, and self-government, which have done so much in later years to mould the character of British colonists, and shape the destinies of the Colonies, had little part in the process of Empire-building at that time." And for a very good reason. It would have been wholly impracticable and impossible in the first third of the century. Mr. Gladstone, fresh from the University, made his first impression on the House of Commons by a speech of great power against the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery on the indisputable ground that there was Scriptural authority for the institution, and on the equally sound economical doctrine that it was necessary for the continued prosperity of the West Indian islands. As for self-government it could scarcely be conferred on the Colonies in which the bulk of the white population were convicts, with or without a ticket-of-leave. Moreover, in the Colonies which were not penal settlements the inhabitants were Dutch, German, French, Norwegian as well as of British descent. The coloured population were equally mixed and far more numerous, Indians, Malays, Chinese, Africans, and Arabs, to say nothing of the aborigines of Australia and Polynesia, and a little later, the splendid fighting cannibals of New Zealand, who banqueted upon a considerable number of the first white settlers. The Rev. Sidney Smith recommended the newly appointed Bishop to New Zealand, to always have cold missionary on his sideboard, and if his diocesans did eat him, to take care that he did not disagree with them. There was a good deal of grim reality behind the jest. On the other hand, a well tattooed Maori head was worth twenty golden sovereigns to any enterprising settler until the trade was checked by the imposition of a duty in the form of a forty-pound fine on each head exported. No self-respecting colonial legislature would have hampered trade by such a fiscal impost as that. Mr. Rhodes, the great Empire-builder of our day, has been careful, by judicious labour laws, to compel the untutored African to work for a moderate wage, thus reverting to the old system under another name. Who wills the end, wills the means. The application of this labour legislation, coupled with the confiscation of all the cattle of the tribes, caused a rebellion in Matabeleland, the energetic suppression of which may secure Rhodesia against a recurrence of such a disconcerting incident. Of course, the suppression of such risings gives occasion to little Englanders, like Mr. John Morley, to talk of the demoralisation of the white man, and to quote letters in which young Englishmen in Buluwayo write home to their parents telling them the grand fun they have in potting niggers and seeing them fall like ninepins. Such communications are undoubtedly unpleasant, and they show that caution is necessary in conferring the legislative power prematurely on infant colonies. The strong hand of the Imperial power can alone protect subject races from oppression where men, wholly unaccustomed to the responsibilities of Government, are entrusted with authority. Apart from such considerations, which undoubtedly have their gravity, the development of the resources of regions which, a few years ago, were the waste regions of the earth, is a great gain, not only to the Empire, but to mankind. The trade between outer Britain and the Mother Country was little short of two hundred millions sterling three years ago. There is also a vast trade between the dependencies, and their revenues have increased in proportion to their general prosperity. In 1850 the revenue of India was twenty-seven and a-half millions, that of all the other Colonies less than four millions. In 1897 the Indian revenue had risen to sixty millions, and the aggregate revenue of the other dependencies to fifty-four millions, the latter being a thirteen-fold increase in the half-century. Having made such progress in the century now closing, what may be expected of the Colonies during the next hundred years ?

THE Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, our readers will rejoice to learn, has issued a new set of rules "for passing free of import duty baggage in actual use and for the landing of passengers' baggage and passing the same through the Bombay Custom House." These rules are in supersession of all others, and if the Commissioner's subordinates be possessed of an average amount of common sense and can understand clearly expressed instructions, the travelling public will have much cause for thankfulness. There are some passengers, we know, who deny the claim of Customs officers to the smallest modicum of intelligence. If they get wrong under the new rules their assessment of individual capacity will not be far from correct. It is laid down that baggage includes all packages imported by a passenger for his or her own use which are not part of the cargo and are not manifested. But baggage as such is not exempt from duty except under these circumstances : —When it consists of articles free from duty under the Tariff Schedule or of *bona fide* wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, the property of the person whose baggage is being passed, such as are in actual use at the time of importation or have been actually in use previously, whether they arrive by the same steamer as the passenger or within a month before or after the arrival of such steamer. Unfortunately, however, it is in the discretion of a "proper officer of Customs" to determine, subject to the above rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage exempt from duty or as goods liable to duty. We are not sure that the proper officer of Customs may be the one best likely to judge. If the words "Commissioner of Customs" were substituted friction and angry passions would be less frequently imported into a tussle with the Customs. Be that as it may, passengers can learn for themselves what is liable to be assessed and what is not and all is plain sailing for the Customs officer. To the advantage of both it is determined that free baggage shall include apparel, bedding, walking sticks, and umbrellas, bats, golf-clubs, and other implements for games (including roulette, we presume) and "fishing gods," whatever they may be. On troopers fishing "rods" are specified ; on mail-steamers fishing gods. It also includes hand-bags, dressing cases, rugs, toilet requisites, watch and jewellery according to the condition in life and rank of passenger not being a dealer in such articles, a pair of binoculars or telescope, pipes and boxes of cigars and cigarettes or tobacco not exceeding one lb., *bona fide* cabin stores, deck chair, toys for children, a bottle of wine spirit or perfumery opened, instruments, apparatus and appliances imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling. Crutches do not seem to be included along with sticks and umbrellas ; spectacles and monocles do not come along with binoculars or telescopes, nor may bicycles be classed as children's toys. So far as it goes the new code is satisfactory, and perhaps it goes as far as Dr. John Pollen can stretch it. But that is not far enough. Passengers who bring out bicycles which they have used must pay duty, though that bicycle may have been bought in India by the passenger who took it home when he went on leave and brought it back with him—facts which are testified to by the name of the vendors stamped on the machine. Cases occur almost every week. We suppose it is beyond the powers of the Commissioner to interfere in such instances. But to levy Customs duty on an article on which it has already been paid is absurd as well as unjust. If the passenger could produce the original Customs certificate, all would be well. But he cannot ; nor can the dealer from whom he purchased the cycle supply him with it. The consequence is the owner must pay again. Such cases might surely be left to the discretion of the proper officer of Customs, from whom so much is expected in regard to other matters. This is but one of scores of similar causes of the passengers' mean opinion of the Customs officer. But many mistakes may be avoided by a perusal of the new order.

THE week's mortality in Bombay is set down in the Municipal returns at 609, equivalent to an annual rate of 36·70 per thousand. This is slightly in excess of last week's figures, which then were 594 or 32·14, and is attributed to heavier mortality under phthisis and affections of the respiratory organs, not to plague or fever, under both of which heads smaller totals are returned. Plague now is shown to have fallen by 13 on the week, but has not yet reached the level of the corresponding period of last year. It is shown only to have been prevalent in single figures in any ward, the highest being 5 in Byculla. Plague measures are lenient enough now to foster the hope that intentional concealment of cases would be no longer resorted to. But unfortunately such is not the case, and we have heard of several instances having been brought to the notice of the authorities within the past few days. Were the proof of guilt less difficult we should see more accused in the Police Court. Errors may occur in the diagnosis of many diseases, but not easily of plague. Nevertheless the health of the city is improving despite all its enemies may do to prevent it and plague will soon again give us a temporary respite. It is likely that next year when the pestilence returns more active steps will be taken towards the encouragement of inoculation. The good results of the resort to this preventive in the Southern division have been so striking that efforts will be made to achieve as satisfactory results in Bombay. The mofussil returns show that inoculation is still freely resorted to. The total number performed at Hubli up to date was 44,326, including 38,665 second inoculations. No inoculations were performed during the week at Dharwar, where the total of inoculations up to date remained at 2[illegible]56, inclusive of 13,711 double inoculations. At Gadag, 685 persons were inoculated during the week, bringing the total up to date to 23,771, of which 22,160 and 23 were inoculated twice and thrice, respectively.

YESTERDAY'S "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the final instalment of 5¾ lakhs of the Bombay Municipal Loan of 15¾ lakhs, will be raised between the current month and December 31, of this year, and the Corporation are empowered to raise it at either 4 per cent. or 3½ per cent.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" contains a notification, dated 14th instant, prescribing new rules as to the inspection of vessels and persons leaving Bombay and new quarantine rules against infected ports.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to grant the "Plague Duty Certificate" to a long list of non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Infantry, whose names are published in the "Government Gazette."

MR. J.G. FOARD has been appointed District Superintendent of Police, Satara, on return to duty.

CAPTAIN R. G. DE VISNIS, 10th Bombay Infantry, has passed an examination in the Somali language.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. M. DIXON has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Sirsi Dispensary.

MR. A. K. CAMA, I.C.S., has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Bijapur District.

LIEUT.-COL. H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, has been transferred to the Unattached List.

MR. W. F. W. BAKER, I. C. S., has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Bijapur District.

ELECTRIC fans are about to be introduced into the Calcutta Telegraph Office as an experiment in place of punkahs.

CAPTAIN R. E. PICTON JONES, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Aden, has passed an examination in Amharic.

CAPTAIN H. E. CATTERILL, I. S. C., Plague Supervising Officer, Satara District, has been appointed a Magistrate in that district.

MR. W. H. J. WILKINSON, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, has been appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

PLAGUE returns in the Jullundur district on the 8th instant show in Bhangal one death, and in Kahma one case and one death.

MR. E. LISTER is appointed to act as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue and Statistical Departments.

CAPTAIN H. F. JACOB has been appointed to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Brigadier General Creagh, V. C.

SIR W. BROOKE, K.C.I.E., late Director General of Telegraphs, has accepted a seat on the Board of the Indo-European Telegraph Company.

MR. H. A. TREGEAR, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, has retired from the service, owing, it is believed, to ill-health.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Dr. Viegas to address Government on the subject of increasing town duty on tobacco.

MR. F. F. LYALL is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, vice Mr. C. R. Marriott, appointed Additional Commissioner, Patna Division, vice Mr. W. D. Blyth, on deputation.

CAPT. R. W. H. JACKSON, and Lieut. E. W. P. V. Merriot, R. A. M. C., have been appointed on plague duty, under the orders of the Commissioner of Sind and the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

BY a modification of relief orders No. 3 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, goes from Rangoon to Aden, next season, in place of No. 22 Company Western Division, which remains at Rangoon.

THE Bridge Defence Committee at Simla has recommenced its sittings. The President is Mr. Upcott, and the members are Colonel Wolfe Murray, Major Finnis, Major Mullaly and Lieutenant E. E. Wace, R. E., Secretary to the Committee.

THE Government has approved of the recommendations of the Board of Revenue with respect to the reserve of famine tools to be maintained in each District and in the Public Works Stores, and has requested the issue of orders in the Revenue Department calling for specific proposals from Civil officers in regard to the reserves of certain articles not provided for by them.

THE Madras Municipal Mortuary Returns for the week ending the 9th instant show that the death rate was above the average, being 38·8 against 33·7. The highest returns were from the 1st Division, the ratio being 51·6 per mille, while the ratio in the 6th Division was 50·5 The 8th Division had the lowest ratio, viz. 30·3. The great majority of the deaths were due to fever and dysentry.

A CURIOUS report is current in Japanese circles to the effect that, as most of the Japanese men-of-war ordered from Europe and America are now completed and have been taken to Japan, the Government proposes to return to China all the war-ships captured in the late war and thus assist in re-establishing the Chinese Navy. It is added that naval men almost unanimously approve of the proposal.

AT the conference held a week ago at which the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Edwin Collen, General Maitland and General Wace were present, the question of the re-armament of the native army was discussed. The result is as yet unknown, but it is more than probable that the Lee-Enfield rifle will take the place of the Martini-Henry which may be considered obsolete. The Lee-Enfield is a very accurate magazine rifle, and takes the 30·3 cartridge.

CAPTAIN J. C. B. STATHAM, R. A. M. C., is appointed to act as Inspecting Medical Officer at the plague observation camp at Chausa. Captain A. R. S. Anderson, I. M. S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Chittagong. Dr. G. J. Blackmore is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Ranchi. The services of Major H. D. Rowan, R. A. M. C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for employment on plague inspection work.

AT a village near Calcutta, the other day, a Bengali went to the house of a wealthy Hindu, and exciting his sympathy, obtained food and also shelter in his house by declaring that the wealthy Hindu in his previous existence had been his father, and had been treated in unfilial fashion by the son who now stood before him. His son, "acting under divine inspiration," had now come to beg his father to allow him to work for him without remuneration, by way of atonement for his past sins. Paterfamilias was quite touched with the remorse of his new-found son, and took him in. After the "son," however had been in the house for some days, he robbed his "father" of cash and jewellery of great value. The magistrate sentenced the remorseful son to nine months' imprisonment.

ELEPHANT hunting was carried on in every district of Assam during 1897-98 with the exception of Sylhet, the Garo Hills and Sibsagar distrcits. 21 out of the 39 mahals were leased in the Assam Valley, but the royalty and license fees from this source declined. There appears to be no diminution in the supply of elephants, and when it is remembered that the price of an elephant is Rs. 1,000 and upwards it will be apparent that although the risks are great the profits are also large. 328 elephants were caught against 280 in the previous year, distributed over the districts as follows :—Cachar 53, Goalpara 61, Kamrup 6, Darrang 45, Nowgong 34, Lakhimpur 61, Naga Hills 53, and Khassia and Jaintia Hills 15. The license fees and royalty paid to the Assam Government amounted to over Rs. 48,000,

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 13 was 609, giving a death-rate of 36·70 per annum per thousand as against 30·43 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·24 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers ; 54, plague ; 4, small-pox ; 13, measles ; 1, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 94, phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 124, affections of the respiratory organs ; 37, diarrhœa ; 21, dysentery ; 29, still-born ; 20, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows : Jain, 17 ; Brahmin, 21 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 277 ; Hindu outcaste, 77 ; Musalman, 145 ; Parsee, 33 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 22 ; Urasian, 2 ; European, 4. The total number of births was 160 as against 174 the corresponding period of last year, and 265 the average over the past five years.

SOME months ago, writes the *Pioneer*, the home papers got hold of a curious story to the effect that a knowledge of the Urdu language would be made compulsory for officials in Russian Turkistan after a certain date. The origin of this rumour would appear to lie in the publication of a regulation by which a knowledge of *Turki* was to be made compulsory for certain officials after a certain date, 1900, if we remember aright. The Russian authorities, however, are by no means blind to the value of a knowledge of Urdu on the part of a proportion of their military officers, and endeavours have been made for some time past to foster its study. The Russian papers now state that by way of encouraging the study of Hindustani, by officers of the Turkistan district, it has been decided to offer a gratuity of six months' pay to officers successfully completing a two years' course in the language. In addition to this it is proposed to apply for permission for one of the officers, showing the greatest proficiency in each year, to be allowed to proceed to India in order to complete his linguistic studies in a practical manner.

THE Australians when they find a horseshoe throw it over their shoulder. A lady in Sydney found one, and threw it gracefully over her shoulder. It went through a hatter's window, and hit a customer who was trying on a new hat. This gentleman, under the impression that one of the shopmen, in a fit of temporary insanity, had played the trick, promptly struck him and sent him through the plate-glass window. A general *mele* ensued, although, on consideration, nobody knew what it was all about.

IT is stated that Lord Welby has now circulated to members of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure the first portion of a draft report, which will be considered at a meeting of the Commission on Monday, June 5. Not much difference is likely to arise upon this first section, which is of the nature of a preface and summary, and contains no recommendation. The tug of war is likely to come when the Commission reaches the questions of the apportionment of charges between the United Kingdom and India.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphed on May 23 :—I have seen the text of Turkish protest relative to Tripoli. The terms are very formal and urgent. It is pointed out that England, in the Convention of Aug. 5, 1890, acknowledges the suzeraiuty of the Sultan to the south of Tripoli. Turkey speaks in her own name, without mentioning Egypt, and claims Kanem Tibesti, Wadai, and Borgu, right up to Lake Chad, as the Hinterland of Tripoli. Neither England nor France has given any reply.

THE recent fire at Krupp's "Germania" yard at Kiel was particularly disastrous, and will delay some of the vessels in hand there—a German battleship and cruiser, and a cruiser for the Russian Government. The fire originated in the electric machinery, an accumulator having heated, and the flames were communicated to some oily material near. They soon reached the machine shops, and spread with great rapidity until nearly all the shops and offices were consumed. The models were saved, but a part of the plans perished. Every effort was devoted to the protection of the vessels in the slips, and in this the workers were successful. The fire lasted more than twenty-four hours before the flames were finally conquered.

LIEUTENANT VIAUD of the French Navy, well known as the writer Pierce Loti, author of "Pecheurs d' Islande," and many other works of poetic and romantic character which by their merit have won him a place among the forty "Immortals," has been made a commander. He is one of those officers who as lieutenants, were illegally retired through a misinterpretation of a decree of the President during the administration of Admiral Besnard, and have just been reinstated in the Service. Thus Commander Viaud has a further vista of advancement before him. He took a very active part in agitating for a reversal of the ministerial decision.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S POSITION.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Transvaal Volksraad has approved President Kruger's franchise proposals, subject to reference to the Burghers.

President Kruger, in thanking the Raad for its approval, said he did not know what was going to happen, for Great Britain had conceded nothing. He did not want war, but he was unable to give more than he had already offered.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S INDICTMENT.

The reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the Uitlanders' petition has been published. It constitutes a long and exhaustive indictment of the political, financial, and judicial administration of the Transvaal.

PRESS NEWS.

JUNE 15.

The papers generally applaud Mr. Chamberlain's masterly exposition of the situation in the Transvaal, which is based on Sir Alfred Milner's despatches, disproving finally the idea that there is any unreality in the grievances of the Uitlanders.

The "Daily Chronicle" alone condemns the mischievous and untimely publication of the despatches.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

A MODUS VIVENDI.

A "modus vivendi" regarding the Alaskan boundary has been concluded pending the re-assembling of the Anglo-American Commission in August.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

The cricket match between Lancashire and Derbyshire resulted to-day in the defeat of Derbyshire by eight wickets.

Middlesex won the match with Kent at Lords by 118 runs.

All the following matches were drawn:—

Australians vs. Yorkshire; Gloucester vs. Warwick; Sussex vs. Nottingham; and Somerset vs. Hampshire.

THE BURMAH DINNER.

The annual Burmah Dinner took place last evening.

The Chairman, General Sir George White, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to Burmah," said he rejoiced at the peaceful and prosperous condition of the country, which was traceable to the splendid work of the Army in the first instance. He believed that Burmah's sons ere long would be educated to point of taking part in the local Government.

THE SUGAR DUTIES DEBATE.

A Liberal five lined whip has been sent out as a reminder of to-night's debate in the Commons on the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Act.

THE GOLD CUP.

At Ascot, to-day, the race for the Gold Cup was won by—

Mr. C. D. Rose's Cyllene	1
Mr. Long's Lord Edward II.	2
Mr. de Bremond's Gardefeu	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left here, at 1 a.m., to-day.

HIGH COURT JUDGESHIPS.

MORE WORTH THE HAVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

A scheme has now been definitely sanctioned for making High Court Judgeships better worth the having than at present. The pay of Puisne Judges is to be increased from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,000 monthly. The period of service for earning full pension for all High Court Judges also is reduced from fourteen and a-half to eleven and a-half years, *i.e.*, the period in force some time ago. At the same time the present system of proportionate pensions is abolished, and a Judge who retires before the completion of eleven and a-half years' service will receive only an invalid pension. A provision is added under which Judges may be compulsorily retired at the age of sixty years. This last, however, applies only to Judges appointed hereafter, Judges already holding their appointments continuing under the arrangement at present in force in this respect.

The new scheme of enhanced pay and shortened service for High Court Judges comes into force with effect from the 1st April last. Civilian Judges under it will continue to contribute towards their pensions as at present. The scheme which has been sanctioned includes, I understand, the removal of the vexatious restrictions hitherto enforced in connection with the taking by District Judges of privilege leave, in extension of the vacation.

It should, therefore, tend materially to render Judicial service generally more attractive, thereby reducing the temptation which now exists for the senior men to retire from it just when they have become most valuable to the country.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE GOLD MEDAL.

WON BY COLONEL P. NEVILLE.

The United Service Institute Gold Medal for the year has been won by Colonel P. Neville, Assistant Quarter-master-General, Madras Command, with an essay on Tactics for the Indian Frontier warfare. Proxime accessit Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hart, R. E., Captain Peach, 3rd Madras Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, 5th Punjab Infantry, whose essays will also be published.

APPOINTMENTS, &C.

The appointment of Lieutenant Bigg-Wither to the 16th Bombay Infantry is cancelled.

Captain C. H. Davies, from Gilgit, officiates as Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, vice Lieutenant Dew, on privilege leave.

Captain T. Ward, from 4th Infantry, officiates as Second-in-Command, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Milward, Unattached List, officiates as Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Stockley, from Connaught Rangers, officiates as Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

Captain W. F. Tilley is posted from Bengal to the Bombay Military Works.

Colonel Vincent, Resident, Bikanir, contemplates proceeding on seven months' furlough from 1st August next.

Colonel Percy-Smith is promoted Major-General on vacating command of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Mr. Dyson, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, officiates as Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Nagpur.

Mr. T.A. Hindmarsh officiates as Locomotive Superintendent, East Coast Railway, vice Mr. Norton, deceased.

THE RAWALPINDI COMMAND.

Major-General Boyce Combe does not take up the Rawalpindi Command until the end of September.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CASE.

A NEW PHASE.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 15.

The case of Mr. Buchanan, Chief Engineer, P. W. D, Hyderabad, for wrongful restraint, preferred against him by a native contractor, has assumed a new phase. The Prime Minister, having sent for the file, is deciding whether the plea of wrongful restraint cannot be set aside to establish a precedent for the protection of Government offices from future trouble of this sort.

THE PLAGUE IN PENANG.

RANGOON, JUNE 15.

A telegram received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, says that between the 3rd and the 13th instant there were sixteen fresh cases and fourteen deaths from plague in Penang.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

KARACHI, JUNE 15.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay to Trieste arrived this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru arrived at Kobe, on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 13 16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-2
Bar Silver	27 11-16

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

QUIETENING DOWN.

TRIVANDRUM, JUNE 14.

THE riots resulting from the faction dispute between the Maravars and the Shanars in the Tinnevelly district have spread to Travancore territory on the Shencottah Frontier. Some villages situated in the latter taluk were attacked by the Maravars on Sunday last. Houses were looted and sacked. The sanitary officer, two police constables, and seventy others were badly wounded. Police and military help is being applied for. Armed constabulary and detachments from Quilon, the British force at Travancore, and the Native Brigade have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance. Similar assistance has been sent to the Tinnevelly frontier on the Aramboli side. Lieutenant Bonsefield commands the Shencottah relief and Lieutenant Alexander has charge of the Aramboli detachment. The Resident and his Assistant, Captain Quinn, left here last evening under escort to reconnoitre on the Aramboli side. Shencottah is now reported safe. The trouble is expected soon to be over.

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The following particulars have been received by Government about the Shanar riots:—The Shanars arrogated to themselves the title of Kshatriyas, and demanded to be admitted into the temples. They put their demand into force in case of a temple at Sivakasi, whereupon the trustees closed the temple. This led to litigation, and the case is still pending in the Madura Court. In the meanwhile, nobody knows how it happened, but the Maravars and Shanars came to blows at Tenkasi. It is supposed that the Maravars, incited by other castes, revenged themselves on the Shanars for their presumptuous claim to caste rights. The result of the row was that ten on each side were killed. The rioting gradually spread, but not in an organised form, through the Tinnevelly and Madura Districts, though in the latter case it has been confined to the borders. The Collector of Madura wires that the district is quieting down.

The Collector of Tinnevelly says that with the help of the troops and additional police he hopes everything will quiet down soon. The European Magistracy in the affected districts has been strengthened, and additional European Police officers have been sent. Troops under European officers have been distributed throughout the disturbed area so as to be within touch of each other, and thus be able to keep an eye on the disturbed tracts. The troops engaged in these operations consist of 7 Companies drawn from the 27th Madras Infantry and the 4th Madras Pioneers at Trichinopoly, and one Company from the 19th Madras Infantry at Quilon. A great deal of excitement has been caused by the riots, but up to date there has been little organised disturbance, most of it being simply dacoity. The Government, however, is alive to the necessity of putting down the trouble, and feels certain that with the steps now being taken to overawe the contending sides, things will soon settle down again.

The information that we have been publishing during the last few days, and particularly the information from our special correspondent that we publish to-day, can leave no doubt in anybody's mind that the faction fighting between the Maravars and Kullers on the one hand, and the Shanars on the other is extremely serious—indeed, totally unprecedented in gravity and extent. It is reported that disturbances have taken place over an area of 100 miles by 70 miles in the Tinnevelly and Madura Districts; and from numerous towns and villages news has been received of rioting, murdering, looting, incendiarism and violence of the worst kinds. The situation is one that calls for the most energetic measures; and we look to Government to see that nothing is left undone that can be done, not only to at once prevent further bloodshed and violence, but to arrest offenders and to probe the whole matter to the very core. Our information is as yet not sufficient to enable us to judge whether all due and possible precautions were taken from the outset by those locally responsible—judgment in that respect must be reserved—but there seems to be no lack of responsible officials in the disturbed area, at the present moment at any rate. In Tinnevelly, the District Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrates are there, and as for Police officials, the Deputy Inspector-General, the Superintendent and two Assistant Superintendents are all at work, while the Inspector General himself will be there to-morrow. Moreover, to aid the Police there is now a considerable body of Native troops, requisitioned from Trichinopoly, who are performing their duties admirably, judging from what our correspondent says. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that it was absolute folly on the part of Government to allow a change of District Magistrates in Tinnevelly at so serious a juncture. The "abuse of official transfers" was surely never so glaringly illustrated as when Mr. Scott, who had taken part in the suppression of the first disturbances round Sivakasi, was allowed to hand over charge to Mr. Bedford (an officer who for the past four years or so has been serving in the Finance Department) and proceed on three months' privilege leave to Australia, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, on the 9th instant. We have no wish to detract from any credit due to those on the spot for the way in which they are meeting a trouble of great complexity and no little danger, but whatever may eventually be said as to the adequacy or otherwise of the measures taken to put down these disastrous caste disturbances, nothing can possibly be said in excuse for this untimely change of District Magistrates.—*Madras Mail.*

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MAY 23.

ONE is not sorry that the question of "plural" criticism has come up. Sooner or later it was bound to come. I am only sorry that it has been connected with any name. It is quite conceivable that a man may write with justice and impartiality on one book in any number of papers. The objection to "plural" criticism is not the mere fact of one man writing in many papers on the same book or books, but that people may be led, by seeing the same kind of opinion in so many papers, to believe that there is a consensus of opinion about the book, such as should leave no doubt as to its literary value. Of course, if the opinion even of the fairest and most competent critic is adverse, this belief might prove most disastrous to the book; and, since the most competent critic may err in his judgment, the consequences might be undeserved. Now, all the difficulty would vanish if the critic signed his name—not a *nom de plume*, but his real name. And since we must always consider the possibilities of evil, we must remember that the "plural" critic may be incompetent, or he may be personally hostile, or he may be venomous. Such things do happen in literature, and the editor does not always guard against them. It has been urged in defence of "plural" criticism that reviewing is not well paid and that the reviewer must live. By all means; then let him sign his name; one wishes him to live as well and as long as he can. Another way might be considered: viz., to provide reviews of such a length as would make it worth the while of the writer to give time and attention to a single article. In that way the review of a book would be a distinction. To be selected for review would give importance to a book. The number of books so selected would be small, perhaps not more than one or two a day. But are there more than 300 new books in the year which call for serious criticism? I think not. And I have never been able to understand why all the ephemeral books that appear should be thought worthy of the critical columns of a paper; nor have I ever understood how literature is advanced by telling the world that Miss Angelica Gushington is an incompetent writer of fiction. A signed review and a serious review—would not these two conditions meet the case? For the books, not worth a long notice, a mere statement in three or four lines of their appearance and their meaning should be quite enough.

In the early summer it is better to take a journey into the country than to walk about the streets of London. Let me advise you to visit the cottage where Milton finished the "Pardise Lost." Three or four years ago I invited attention to this neglected shrine. There are now more visitors than formerly, though still not so many as there should be. The cyclist has found it out. A few Americans have heard of it. Last year there were three or four hundred people who entered their names in the visitors' book. I went there once more last Saturday. You may take the train to Rickmansworth, and then drive to the village—it is a drive of five miles—or you may take the train to Chalfont Road, and then walk—it is nearly three miles, through a most lovely country, by lonely cross-roads, in which you will meet nobody. I never go there without being reminded of the most absurd newspaper correspondence in which I was ever engaged. I had remarked, I think, in these columns, that if people wanted lunch at Chalfont, there was an inn where they would get it, with a neat-handed and obliging waitress. I also observed that I did not believe there was anyone living who had read Milton quite through twice. Then one arose having great wrath. "Not read Milton through twice?" What ignorant, unlettered clown was this? And another—a lady—chimed in. Of course she had read her Milton right through a dozen times. Her indignation was directed, however, to the fact that I had "sought information concerning Milton from a barmaid!" Actually! From a barmaid! It seems as if it is only by means of the correspondence in papers that certain depths can be even guessed. For it is perfectly true that no one reads Milton through twice. How can one possibly read the metaphysical and controversial theology both in the "Paradise Lost" and the "Paradise Regained" more than once? As for the unfortunate barmaid, our blameless communication with her was confined to an inquiry for chops. Let me add, for the information of other pilgrims, that the inn is called "Merlin's Cave," and that there is a 'back parlour' where they lay out for you very good tea with the usual trimmings. The pilgrim must not forget to visit the church, where he will find brasses, frescoes, and certain tombs of great interest.

It was somewhere asserted the other day that a glass could be broken by singing. I am sure, I say, that such a statement was made, because I saw a denial of it by a person who said that it was possible, but that the glass must be of the finest Venetian kind. Now, I have seen the thing done. I can testify that the glass broken was not of the finest Venetian, but that it was quite an ordinary claret glass—a dinner-table wineglass. The man who did it had a deep and full voice; he was a French man. He set the glass on the table, stood up beside it and ran up and down the scale as if in search of a note. He settled on one rather high, and the glass visibly shook. He sang this note *crescendo* and still *crescendo* until the glass shivered and fell in fragments. I do not think that the ordinary voice could do it. Fired with ambition, I tried it myself, but without producing the slightest effect upon a whole row of stupid and unsympathetic wineglasses. It would be a dangerous power to possess. For example, suppose such a person were called upon for an after dinner speech at a great banquet. Could he be expected to refrain from striking that note in fervid moments, even though he knew what the effect would be? Would he lower his voice and so throw away his speech, even though all the wineglasses on all the tables would fly into splinters and be scattered in fragments? No wine, however, would be spilt, because for the modern after dinner oratory there is none provided. Glasses are charged in dumb show. They would give way to tin pannikins—warranted not to bend or break at the deepest note or the noblest eloquence.

I found in a country churchyard the other day a familiar flower which I had not seen—or noticed—for many years. It is called Honesty, and if you look it out in a dictionary you will find it described as a "flowering herb of the genus Lunaria." Its appearance reminded me of many other old-fashioned country flowers which one never sees now. Some time ago I tried to get some of these flowers at a London florist's but failed. He knew not their names. Among the good old names were Honesty, Bachelors' Buttons, the Everlasting Daisy, Ragged Robin, Johnny-come-kiss-me, Boys' Love, Old Man, Love lies bleeding, Jacob's Ladder, Love in a Mist, Lion's Mouth, Lords and Ladies—all these seem to be forgotten in towns. Among the cottage flowers, of course, there are many which are not forgotten, such as the auricula, the polyanthus, the double stock, the cabbage rose, perhaps the moss rose, the hollyhock, the wallflower, the sunflower, the nasturtium, the marigold and the ordinary bulbs London pride, the daisy, the pansy, lavender, sweet briar, and the convolvulus, of which the Americans have preserved the old name of "Morning Glory." For my own part I love the homely flowers; I desire not your flaunting beds. There is a certain garden in which I walk daily, "for the delight of it," as Bacon hath it, where there is a row in the most retired part—a long strip of ground, in which are permitted none but cottage flowers. Roses there are of the good old kind, hollyhocks in plenty, auriculas, wallflowers, snapdragon, Canterbury bells, stocks, pansies, lilies, London pride and so forth. No chrysanthemums, geraniums fuchsias or any modern intruder is permitted. The sweet briar does not flourish, because it loves not smoke; but the others do well, even in a suburban atmosphere. If anyone will tell me of any old-fashioned flowers which we have forgotten, I shall be grateful. I am no gardener, but what I lack in knowledge I make up in enjoyment. Others plant, and sow, and weed; but they cannot enjoy the flowers more than I who only look on. I like to read about gardens and the infinite variety of Nature's colouring. Some men are by nature gardeners; they know instinctively what every flower "likes" and what it "needs"; others, of whom I am one, look on a garden as a thing that occurs, so to speak, as a finished work of nature, like a forest. Perhaps my own kind gets the more enjoyment out of a garden. You see, we have not made it; we have not tried and failed; there is no disappointment in our minds; we do not think of what was planned, of what might have been were it not for wireworm, slug, caterpillar, and "fly."

Here is a story of witchcraft. The Lord Chief Justice Holt, who flourished in the seventeenth century, told it of himself. As a young man, perhaps more sprightly than some, he found himself once in the country without any money. He went however, boldly to the first road-side inn and ordered bed and board. By the fireside he saw a girl shivering with ague. "Why let your child suffer?" he asked, "I will cure her for you in a single night." Thereupon he wrote certain characters on a slip of paper, rolled it up in a cloth, and told the girl to tie that round her neck and go to bed, and in the morning she would be well. This she did. Faith did the rest. In the morning she was well. Holt stayed a few days at the inn, and on his departure boldly asked for his bill. "Sir," said the hostess, "it is I who owe you, not you who owe me." So he departed. Forty years afterwards, being on circuit, he had to try a woman charged with sorcery and witchcraft. She healed sick persons miraculously, and, therefore, by the help of the Devil. Being questioned, she acknowledged that she used a charm which generally worked a cure. "Let me look at it," said the judge. She handed him a small cloth roll; within it he found a paper with certain characters. Then the memory of his trick came back to him, "You were yourself," he said, once cured of an ague by the use of this charm? She said that was so. Then he turned to the jury and related the whole story, and dismissed the poor old woman. But as for the charm, the Court impounded it, and the poor witch lost her power.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 26.

THE various Bank Holiday race meetings on Whit-Monday were mostly marred by the exceedingly unfavourable weather, an exception occurring at the Crystal Palace, where the afternoon turned out free from rain, the cement track quickly dried, and the absence of wind made fast times the order of the day. Only one cycling event figured on the card, but this was of exceptional interest, being a match between J. Platt-Betts and the celebrated French middle-distance rider Bouhours. Speculation was rife as to whether Platt-Betts, who is a miler, or, at best, a ten miles man, would be able to stay a distance to which he was unsuited and unaccustomed, for the match was for a hundred kilometres, benig the second heat of the Century Cup. In English measure this is 62 miles and a little more than a furlong, and Bouhours covered the distance in world's record time of 1hr. 54 mins. 35 secs., Betts being nearly two miles behind. Early in the race, Betts lost a couple of laps through the motors being in trouble., but later, in the last ten, he gradually tailed off and was repeatedly lapped, indicating that the distance was too great, and at any rate, one for which he should have specially trained. It is seldom that a pure sprinter can hold his speed beyond fifty miles.

The Crystal Palace being a place of general holiday resort, always attracts a crowd at holiday time, and of this crowd some 30,000 stood round the track, on the natural amphitheatre of grassy slopes, to witness the racing and watch the motor-pacing, without extra charge. Under such conditions a "gate" is now obtainable, but at a solely cycling function, as at Wood Green, or at Catford, it is nowadays hard to attract more than a few hundred sightseers. At the former track there was some interesting racing. The five miles scratch race for amateurs, produced another of the frequently recurring duels between Ingram and Cherry who are so closely equal as always to leave the issue doubtful, Ingram winning on this occasion. Among the professional riders H. B. Howard shewed the best form, winning the ten miles scratch race, and in a five miles pursuit race he caught his opponent G. R. Martin, in the eleventh lap.

Pursuit racing was also a feature of the Bank Holiday sports at Birmingham. The original idea of pursuit racing was to start men simultaneously on opposite sides of the track, without pacers, and let them ride till one catches the other, but on a large track and with two nearly equal men a limit of distance has to be put, and then the event is decided on the evidence of the clock. It seldom happens that one man will be caught by another in less than five miles, as was the case at Wood Green, when of course, the race ends when the catching takes place. At Birmingham, the first pursuit was for half a mile, and was rather a close thing between J. Green and F. W. Chinn, the former winning by two-fifths of a second. Another match at a mile, was held between A. A. Chase and R. Palmer, in which Chase scored by 3 3-5secs., doing a 2. 17 1-5 mile on a wet dirt-track.

Some larrikins in the neighbourhood of Sheffield have recently learned by the imposition upon them of a substantial fine that it is a costly game to throw stones and mud at passing cyclists. One of them had a bigger fine than his companions, for he, in addition to throwing mud, had seized a lady cyclist by the waist and demanded a kiss. Probably, the magisterial view is correct that such a fellow's kiss was worse than the muck he threw about. In Bristol, the latest anti-cycling game has been the sowing of tin tacks on the highway with the view of raising a crop of punctures, but this too, is being exhibited to the local professors of tack planting as a costly pursuit, and supported by the N. C. U., the local police have been moved to protect the users of the highway, who were liable to injury from this wanton mischief.

Mr. Brighouse, the South Lancashire coroner, has had a marvellous escape from taking part in his own inquest as corpse instead of a coroner. He punctured, and though this triviality was not the escape referred to, it occurred at the exact psychological moment in the career of his tricycle when it was about to collapse altogether. A lucky piece of glass cut his tyre, and when this was being repaired, the operator observed that the front forks were cracked completely across and it would have only been a matter of a few yards before the machine must have given way and pitched its rider out, without a warning.

Not a little natural grumbling is going on at present in consequence of a very harsh straining of the footpath law against either the riding or wheeling of machines on side walks reserved for foot passengers. The particular grievance is that many riders of both sexes have been fined for using a plank bridge for wheeling their machines over a stream where the carriage way passes through a ford. These "watersplashes" are by no means uncommon on by-roads, and occur occasionally even on main thoroughfares, and invariably exhibit a rough surface beneath the water. In fact they are as a rule unrideable, especially by ladies. Yet in strict law a cyclist must wheel or ride his machine through the water and not take the footbridge under any circumstances. Such wholly uncalled for rigid interpretation of the law does no one any good. Cyclists wheeling machines on the footbridge at a wayside brook do no harm to anybody, and the prosecution and fining of them is only an outcome of prejudice and petty spite. If anyone is to blame it is the county authorities for allowing a road to be impassable to a vehicle which is legally entitled to use it.

Mr. Archibald Sharp is industriously belittling his startling theory that the leg muscles store energy. Speaking of his own views, he writes "As to whether the alleged recuperative action on the muscles is worth bothering about, I agree that it is not. If I believe I was in possession of a recipe for adding even 5 per cent to a rider's power I should not have kept it dark for ten years." A thing not worth bothering about, and not even a five per cent claim, can have no practical value, and one can only wonder why Professor Sharp ever launched a theory which he now delights to describe as of such microscopical value, even if true.

It is generally conceded that Ingram and Janson are the latest tandem amateur pair now riding, and are expected to annex several records for this type of machine before the season is out. Both riders are very much alike in their style—an important feature in tandem riding—and already they have defeated several well-known tandem fliers. This speedy pair favours the Dunlop tyre.

It should not be forgoten that the famous Dunlop-Welch rim is equally suitable for any type of machine, racer, roadster, tricycle or multicycle. For the latter type of machine, a reliable rim is indispensable, and seeing how grandly the Dunlop-Welch has always stood the most severe tests, it is not surprising to notice that it is in universal use.

To obtain the best results from tandem riding, cyclists should make it a point of having their tyres well inflated. Not only does this minimise the possibility of side-slipping, but prevents dragging up hill, the tyre made specially for tandems by the Dunlop Co., will stand inflating to "board hard pitch and it is astonishing to find how hard it can be inflated without the fear of a burst.

THE MONSOON WEATHER.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

YESTERDAY morning, a very heavy downfall of rain fell between the hours of 10-30 and 1 p.m. The storm-water sewers in Esplanade Road were quite incapable of taking off the immense volume of water which descended, and in an hour the road was flooded. The greatest quantity accumulated between Messrs. Treacher's on the one side and Messrs. Badham Pile's on the other. Pedestrians wading across found the depth of water measured above their knee; the footboards on the trams were under water, which also reached the axle-trees of the various conveyances. The pavement running from Messrs. Caron's to the corner of Church Gate Street was completely submerged, and foot passengers experienced much inconvenience. The streets generally were all more or less temporarily flooded, and water also covered large tracts of the Cooperage, the oval, and the maidan. In other parts of the town, in the vicinity of Byculla and Parel, the roads were also flooded to a considerable depth.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s.s. Baltazan, Captain R. J. Milestone, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Natal, reports having encountered fine weather to 40° N., and then strong monsoon till June 13th, and 200 miles S. W. of Bombay met with E. N. E. gales 90 for four hours, then W. S.-W. gales for six hours. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Booldana, Captain H. G. Creft, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein via Colombo, experienced variable winds and squally weather with heavy rain during the voyage.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S DAUGHTER.

A GOOD deal of interest attached to the *debut* of Princess Margaret Patricia of Connaught, for it is now some time since the presentation of one of the Queen's granddaughters graced a May Drawing Room; indeed, the lengthy list of these Royal *debutantes* is almost at an end. The young Princess is a favourite—not only of her many relatives and friends, but of fortune. She is handsome, highly accomplished, and likely enough to be well dowered, as her maternal grandmother, Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, widow of the "Red Prince," is reputed to be very wealthy. The prospect of the Duke of Connaught being a reigning sovereign at some time or other, greatly strengthens the position of his children, a fact his Royal Highness doubtless held much in consideration when accepting for himself—instead of for his son—the succession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It is, however, more than likely that long before this event happens the Princess will marry; indeed the not very certain voice of rumor has already whispered the name of a possible husband—one of the most illustrious in Europe. It is true her Royal Highness is only seventeen, but three young cousins of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha were scarcely older when they married; neither was her aunt, the Empress Frederick.—*M.A.P.*

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A HINDU EDITOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Luxmon Narayan Joshi appeared in answer to a summons issued against him at the instance of Vinayak Narayan Bhatye, the proprietor and publisher of the "Gurakhi" newspaper. The Magistrate told the man to attend the Court on Saturday, which is the day fixed for the hearing of the case, and warned him that if he failed to comply with the order, he would be arrested. Mr. Sealy, pleader, who appeared on behalf of Bhatye, then gave up to the Court the file of the "Gurakhi" which was mentioned in the search-warrant and the manuscript of the article of the 26th March. He explained that the file was with Mr. Dadabhoy, managing clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors. The manuscript of the article, he said, was found last night by one of the accused's servants, and was in the handwriting of Luxmon Joshi.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	12
Total	6	9	63
Total plague deaths to date	46,668	40,620	
Same date last year	44	5	61

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

THE number of cases treated at the Parsee Fever Hospital, Parel, during the month of May 1899 were 79, of which 31 new admission were received during the month. The total number of plague treated was 668 and non-plague cases 13. 14 deaths occurred during the month, of which 1 occurred within 12 hours. 7 occurred within 48 hours, and the remaining 6 occurred 48 hours after admission into hospital. The number of cases discharged cured during the month 33, leaving 29 patients under treatment on the 1st inst.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE POONA MURDER CASES.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHANDU VISHNU SATHE.

THIS was an appeal by the accused from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, who, as Sessions Judge of Poona, on the 4th March last, found the accused guilty of abatement of murder in the Dravid murder case and in the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment in each case, that is ten years in all. The Government of Bombay also presented a petition of appeal, praying that the sentence of ten years' imprisonment passed upon the accused might be revised, and such other legal sentence as might seem adequate might be passed. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. P. P. Khare, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It was pointed out that the sentence was illegal, since the minimum provided by law is transportation for life. The accused had been noticed to show cause why a legal sentence should not be passed in each case.

Their lordships, for reasons stated in their judgments, altered the convictions to those under section 118 (that is for concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, and the sentence to one of seven years' transportation.

A ZANZIBAR DIVORCE CASE.

SAHINABAI *vs* SULLEMAN VERSI.

This was an application for revision of the order passed by Mr. Francis J. Collinson, Assistant Judge of H. M's Court for Zanzibar, on the 3rd October 1898, directing him to pay to the opponent Sahinabai maintenance from the date of her divorce, 6th January 1898, to the date of the order in question. Mr. Branson appeared for the applicant; and Mr. H. C. Coyajee for the opponent. Their lordships, for the reasons stated in their judgments, reversed the order of Mr. Collinson.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 12th June, 1899, should be counted as a weather working day for vessels working in the docks.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAWKINS has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Allahabad, Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Coxhead taking the command at Lucknow, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Brackenbury, now at Campbellpore, the command at Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

TOWN DUTY ON TOBACCO.

The Corporation considered the following letter of the Commissioner on the subject of increasing town duty on tobacco:—With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 8115, of the 28th December last, I have the honour to state that, as the working of Act IV of 1857 is entirely in the hands of the Customs Department, I have no experience in the matter which would enable me to come to a conclusion as to whether there are any serious objections to the increase of the town duty on tobacco and of the license fee levied for the retail sale of that commodity. I have, however, made such enquiries as were possible, with the result that I am of opinion that the Corporation might reasonably ask Government to consider the desirability of increasing the revenue from tobacco by raising the duty, fixing a sliding scale of license fees according to sales and reducing the quantity exempted under Section 8 of the Act. In view of the present financial position of the Municipality the Corpporation could, I think, command the consideration of Government in this matter, and Government would no doubt be willing to obtain full information from their own officers, who alone can supply the materials necessary for arriving at a conclusion.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Corporation concurred in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner in his letter, and that the President be requested to address Government on this subject in consultation with the Commissioner.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE SECRETARY'S PAY.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to increase Mr. Wadia's pay from the minimum to the maximum fixed by law by annual increments of Rs. 100 per month, the first increment accruing from the 1st day of June 1899, and the additional expenditure (amounting to Rs. 900) which will be caused thereby in the current year being met from Surplus Cash Balance. He said that Mr. Wadia had been with them for the last one year, and he thought every member present would bear him out when he said that Mr. Wadia had given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. It was once feared when the appointment was made that, in the absence of their late able secretary, Mr. Barrow, the work of the Corporation and the Standing Committee would perhaps suffer, and such would have been the result if the choice had fallen on an inexperienced and less able person. He thought the Standing Committee deserved their thanks and credit for having made one of the best selections for the post of secretary. With the assistance of his experience at the Secretariat Mr. Wadia had been able to do his present work very satisfactorily and had succeeded in giving satisfaction to the late Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. Snow, the present Commissioner Mr. Harvey, the President of the Corporation, and Chairman of the Standing Committee. From his (the speaker's) own personal experience he said that Mr. Wadia's expeditious way of dealing with the various questions that were brought before the Corporation had made his work, as the President of the Corporation, a very easy one. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra further remarked that Mr. Wadia had to pay a certain sum out of his salary to Government as his pension contribution, and in that way he was a loser to a certain extent.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas, in supporting the proposition, said that Mr. Wadia had proved himself a most excellent secretary. He grasped the details of his work in a wonderfully short time, and what was at one time said to be a most arduous and onerous work, he had been able to discharge, both as to its quality and quantity, in a very expeditious and most satisfactory manner.

The proposition was agreed to.

WATER-CONNECTIONS.

The letter of the Commissioner giving the number of water-connections cut off in each ward of the city from the commencement of plague up to the end of January 1899 was submitted for the consideration of the meeting. In this connection the Health Officer reported that the measure had had the effect of diminishing the spread and incidence of plague.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the Health Officer be requested to consider very carefully the applications for the renewal of water-connections, and that water-connections be restored wherever he thought fit. Dr. Ismail remarked that the present system of cutting off water-connections entailed great hardship on poor people.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Khote moved an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation all applications for the renewal of water-connections be granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved a second amendment that the letter of the Commissioner be simply recorded. He observed that the matter lay in the discretion of their executive officers, and it was not advisable on the part of the Corporation to interfere in their functions. The Commissioner had the opportunity of hearing the views of the meeting, and he (Mr. Mehta) hoped he would take necessary steps in the matter.

The original proposition as well as the first amendment were withdrawn in favour of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment, which, on being put to the vote, was carried.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the consideration of the following letters from the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer was postponed:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—With reference to para. 3 of the Corporation Resolution No. 8483, dated the 5th January 1899, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Executive Engineer's report, No. 1285 of 26th April 1899, and to state that I concur in the recommendation of the Executive Engineer.—I have, &c.—W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 8483 of 5th January last, received under your endorsement No. 25406 of the 13th idem, I have the honour to submit the following report on the area or areas which should be recommended for improvement under the City Improvement Act.

2. I regret the delay in the submission of this report, but the subject is of such great importance, requiring a careful inspection of the various localities of the City, that a considerable amount of time had to be spent before coming to the conclusions I have arrived at.

3. Where there are so many areas equally bad in point of sanitation, it is a matter of great difficulty to determine which area should be taken in hand first and which next.

4. As in your endorsement above quoted you desire me to omit the order in which the areas should be taken up, I herein confine myself to a review of the various unhealthy districts, leaving it to you and the Corporation to decide the order of priority in which they should be treated.

5. In determining the insanitary conditions of a district, its death-rate and density of population have of course to be primarily borne in mind. But besides these, other important facts, which contribute not a little to the insanitary condition of a district, have to be considered, such as the habits of the people, the position of the district in regard to open areas, heights of buildings in it, height of subsoil water, presence or absence of drainage, and such like. Fair local knowledge is essential for such a purpose.

6. I attach hereto a statement, marked A-12499, showing—(1) The average death-rate in the City per 1,000 during the five years preceding the plague, viz, from 1891-92 to 1895-96; (2) The average death-rate per 1,000 during the two years of the plague, viz., 1896-97 and 1897-98; and (3) The number of persons to an acre in the various sections and subsections in which the City is divided as shown in the accompanying plan.

7. I shall commence my survey of the City from its southern extremity and begin with "A" Ward.

A WARD.

8. Upper Colaba.—This is a narrow strip of ground surrounded by the sea on three sides. It is an open district, having a small population, principally military, with detached barracks, houses and bungalows. Its mortality is low, comparatively speaking, and the density of the population is also small. This district does not, therefore, require any attention.

9. Middle and Lower Colaba.—This is also a narrow strip of ground with the sea on two sides. It consists of residential quarters of some of the middle classes of the European and Parsi communities. The houses are low and detached, while the mortality is also, comparatively speaking, small. But there is a portion of this district known as the Colaba village and Coliwada, which are insanitary and somewhat thickly populated by the lower classes of people, principally fishermen. The Municipality have already taken in hand the improvement of the houses in this district. Several of them have already been improved and others are in progress. The Municipality also carry out the widening of the streets as occasions arise, and it is hoped that within a measurable distance of time this area would be in a fairly sanitary condition, and it might also therefore be let alone.

10. Fort, South.—This is equally a narrow strip of ground consisting principally of public offices, shops and business places. A large portion of it is occupied by people only during the day. Its mortality, according to the last census, is very low, and all that is required is the opening of one or two new streets running east and west; but this matter is not within the scope of the present inquiry, and I will not therefore deal with it.

11. Fort, North.—This district, including the Port Trust property on Frere Road, is principally occupied for residential purposes by Parsis and the better classes of Hindus. There are more than half-a-dozen spots in it which are well-known to be very unhealthy, and should therefore be taken up for improvement. As Fort North on the whole, however, is not so very un-

healthy as some of the other districts, it might be left out of consideration for the present. In this district also the opening out of the one or two new streets and the widening of some of the existing ones would make a great improvement.

12. Esplanade.—This is a healthy district. It consists of large areas of open ground. The houses are generally well ventilated and sanitary. Its mortality is low, it being only 17·53 even during the period of the plague.

B WARD.

13. We now come to B Ward. The whole of this district, which consists of Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkarry and Dongri, is unhealthy. The mortality which is high, varied from 33·20 to 38·44 per 1,000 previous to the plague, and from 50 to 55·89 per 1,000 during the plague, and the density of population is also large. In the statement attached, the population of Mandvi and Dongri are shown to be 187 and 111 persons per acre, respectively. This ratio, however, does not represent the full density of these districts as the areas comprise the docks and large uninhabitated godowns which, if excluded, would considerably enhance the density per acre. As a matter of fact, both these districts are very thickly populated. Many of the sections are occupied by the lowest classes of the people. The houses are tall and overcrowded, very few of them being less than three stories high. There are no open areas worth mention in this district for the recreation of the people. The houses for the most part are insanitary and devoid of ventilation and light, while the subsoil is saturated with gross impurities, the accumulated result of the filthy habits of the occupants for generations past. In my opinion the whole of B Ward, west of Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road, demands immediate radical improvement which should be taken in hand with the least possible delay, beginning with the portion called Dongri Coliwada. The Improvement Trust has already commenced its operations in Oomarkarry.

C WARD.

14. C Ward consists of the Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Coombharwada. With the exception of Dhobi Talao and Fanaswady, the remarks made above in regard to B Ward are applicable to this ward also, and I am of opinion that these sections should also be taken up without delay. Certain parts of Dhobi Talao comprise within the area, bounded by Girgaum Road on the east, Queen's Road on the west, Lohar Street on the north, and 1st Marine Street on the south, and a portion of Fanswady between Fanaswady 1st Street and Fanaswady 2nd Street, are also insanitary, but all that need be done in respect to them is to widen the streets to cause the insanitary houses to be improved, and those incapable of improvement demolished. The scope of the Improvement Trust has already been commenced in a portion of this district, as in B Ward, by laying down the line of a new road and the acquisition of properties abutting on it. The Municipality has also laid down a line of a new road beginning from the Queen's Road opposite the Marine Lines station, passing through the insanitary areas known as Hamalwady and extending up to Kalbadevi. If these roads and the improvement of the houses were carried out, Dhobi Talao and Fanaswady also might be rendered fairly sanitary.

D WARD.

15. D Ward consists of Khetwady, Girguam, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi. In this ward Girguam is somewhat bad, but all that is necessary to do is to widen some of the streets, lay out new streets and improve the houses. The rest of this ward is in fair condition.

E WARD.

16. E Ward consists of Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada. 1st Nagpada has already been taken up by the City Improvement Trust and therefore needs no remarks in this report. In 2nd Nagpada and Kamatipura, the average mortality previous to the plague has been as high as 47·54 and 44·62 respectively. In Kamatipura, however, there are well laid out streets running east and west and north and south, and the houses are low. It is said that the level of subsoil water here is high and the prevalent unhealthiness is probably due to this cause and to the dirty habits of the people, most of whom are of the labouring class. The surface drainage of this district has recently been overhauled and remodelled at a cost of Rs. 91,000, several houses have already been improved, affording ample light and ventilation, and others are under improvement at the instance of the Municipality under the Epidemic Diseases Act. If the Municipality continue its efforts in causing the houses to be so improved, no action, so far as the improvement of area is concerned, need be taken at present. 2nd Nagpada is bad. Its mortality, as stated above, is high, and the density of population also very large, being as much as 447 per acre. The houses are insanitary and the habits of the people dirty. This section also requires immediate attention. Byculla and Taredo have a high mortality, but these are open districts, not thickly populated, and all that is required there is the improvement of the houses of the poorer classes. I consider, however, that the portion of Byculla known as Agripada is extremely insanitary. The plague mortality in this district is high. The houses stand on low ground which is annually flooded during the rains. The majority of houses are insanitary and badly built, having either no plinths at all or plinths of insufficient height which render the ground floors extremely unhealthy.

F AND G WARDS.

17. These are outlying parts of the City except Parel. The mortality in Mahim has been very high during the period of the plague, but was not so previosly. It is sparsely populated. The principal cause of its unhealthiness is thick cocoanut plantation, the removal of which, together with the improvement of the houses would render the district, in my opinion, perfectly sanitary. Parel also is insanitary, but it is not thickly populated. It is open and the roads are wide. Its unhealthiness is probably owing to want of drainage, which, if carried out along with the improvement of the houses of the lower class of the people, would make the district healthy.

18. Taking everything into consideration, I am respectfully of opinion that the following areas should be taken in hand as soon as possible:—Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhary, Dongri, 2nd Nagpada, Agripada.—I have, &c.,

M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philipptoe Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Goverament.

Censure imposed at Manila Philippines on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Messamedes and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	6	7 p.m.	9	59
Teheran	15	2	25 p.m.	0	43
Suez	15	2	50 p.m.	0	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 15th June, 1899.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	--	44	—	1
" Karachi	--	15	—	2
" Madras	--	25	—	6

VICE-ADMIRAL THOMSEN has invented an electrical appliance which will enable the turret guns of a ship to be laid by the commander from the bridge or conning tower. The apparatus has been fixed in the Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, and according to the "Tageblatt" has answered perfectly. It is being further tested in Vice-Admiral Thomsen's squadron during its present cruise. The Germans are also turning their attention to wireless telegraphy, and it will probably be tested both by them and the French during the naval manœuvres of the present year.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

CHINA NOTES.

(FROM A PARSEE CORRESPONDENT.)

HONGKONG, MAY 27.

BOMBAY YARN TRADE.

THIS trade is passing through a great and unprecedented depression. Stocks are far in excess of requirements, and unless importations from India are greatly curtailed matters are not likely to improve, but will go on from bad to worse. This is the most busy season of the year; the country is bare of yarn, and dealers most anxious to lay in stock in anticipation of the demand, but in the face of unwieldy stocks and incessant heavy arrivals, they are forcing the hands of holders in a most merciless way, which the latter are unable to resist. In fact, the trade has been overdone. In previous years it was concentrated in the hands of a few strong and substantial firms, who could well afford to withstand the machinations of our dealers, and sometimes turned the table on them. Nowadays with greatly increased production it has passed into the hands of Tom, Dick and Harry promiscuously, and the system of obtaining advances from the banks on yarn shipments to China is to a great extent responsible for the mischief. The Parsees are, I regret to say, losing ground also in this trade, which is mostly monopolized by the Jews, Khojas, and Borahs. There are still extant one or two of the old established Parsee houses, but they are merely the shadow of their former self.

PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.

You complain of the class distinction and prejudices of the English which preclude the Parsees from joining the ranks of the European volunteers in India. Here there is no such prejudice, and every able-bodied British subject is eligible in our local corps of volunteers. Yet there is only one Parsee here who has thought fit to join the movement. His name is Jehangir Mody, the second son of our popular exchange broker and heavy stock jobber. There are dozens of Parsee able-bodied youths who can well afford to play the citizen soldier, but who rather prefer getting up picnic parties on Saturdays and Sundays to Kowloon or Macao.

We had the other day in our midst a third or fourth Parsee officer of one of Messrs. Apcar and Co.'s opium steamers plying between Calcutta and Hongkong. This is as it should be, and there is no more nobler profession to which our middle class Parsee youths should take kindly to. It is a manly profession, and one would like to see Parsee glory revive with dozens of well-equipped, fast, and commodious cargo and passenger Parsee-owned steamers, mostly manned by Parsee officers, engineers, and captains. This is no whimsical dream. Parsee ships and clippers had monopolized the China trade in the beginning of the century, and there is no good reason to believe why Parsee steamers should not now participate in the trade, if our big folks would only take the matter to heart. Let our Petits, Readymoneys, Wadias, Seths, Allbiesses, Tatas, and other rich people look to it. Starting new cotton mills, building cheaps chawl for the poor of our community and establishing scholarships are all very fine in their way, but the regeneration of a too conceited, and vain glorious community like ours lies in the bracing up of our effeminate and garrulous youths to manly and usefull professions. The tendency of our youngsters in these days is towards becoming either a barrister or solicitor.

KHALASIS.

I find from the papers that the movement of ousting the Native khalasis from British ships is revived in England. There is no better class of Native sailors than our Gogaris. Of course, the Gogari is inferior in physique to his English prototype, but more generous food and better surroundings will improve him. There is no question whatever as to his seamanship and descipline and courage in times of emergency, and the school in which he and his ancestors have been taught and trained upis the best in the world—I mean under British tuition. Witness the smartness, tidiness and working of our old Parsee-owned ships and clippers in the China trade in the beginning and middle of this century. I came out to China in the good old ship Charles Grant, Captain Alcock, in July 1856. The vessel was one of the old East India Company's ships, the largest of its size, and pierced for more than 60 guns. Besides the captain there were five European officers on board, I believe, all hailing from Great Britain. We carried about 150 to 175 Gogaris as seamen. Half of them were raw recruits, but before we reached Singapore, they were all licked into shape. Captain Alcock was quite a disciplinarian, and if I mistake not, was one of a lot of those splendid, long-headed, cool and resourceful John Company's commanders who braved and fought the swarm of French warships which frequented these waters in search of easy prey. Under similar tuition in the various other country ships and old Sir Jamsetjee's clippers were these Gogaris and their ancestors brought up, and at the present moment they are manning the steamers of a company which is training a set of officers and men of whom any country may be proud.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND ITS SOURCES.

OF the various descriptions of shells employed in European manufactures and arts, by far the most important position is held by those yielding the beautiful substance known as mother-of-pearl, so largely used for buttons, knife-handles, inlaying, &c. Forming the inner or "nacreous" layer of the shells of many kinds of molluscs, mother-of-pearl is characterised by its more or less marked iridescent play of colours and its "pearly" nature, being in fact, in all respects identical in substance with pearls themselves. Unlike the colouring of the outer surfaces of shells, which is due to the deposition of pigment in their substance, the iridescence of mother-of-pearl is caused by the mechanical arrangement of the particles of the shell itself, which form a number of extremely minute and delicate ridges and grooves, thus breaking up the light falling upon them into its constituent elements.

Pearly lustre is, indeed, precisely analogous to the colours of thin plates or films, and that it is really due solely to mechanical structure is rendered evident by the fact that impressions taken from mother-of-pearl in gum or fusible metal exhibit the same play of colours.

Although the shells of several kinds of molluscs are employed as sources of mother-of-pearl, those of the pearl-oyster form the staple of the trade. This is due to the fact that in no other shell does the pearly substance form such a thick and flat layer as it does in the pearl-oyster of commerce. As regards intensity and variety in the play of colours, the mother-of-pearl of the pearl-oyster is in reality much inferior to that yielded by the ear-shells; but for intrinsic beauty the former is, perhaps, unrivalled. Strictly speaking, the commercial pearl-oyster is not an oyster at all—that is to say, it is not included in the same family with the edible oyster . . . . The "Aviculidæ," or pearl-oyster family, presents the following distinctive features:—The two valves of the shell are more or less unequal, and the vertical or central axis of each is placed very obliquely to the practically toothless and straight hinge-line, the extremities of which are often produced into long wing-like processes. Accordingly, the whole shell is very unsymmetrical, and the attachment of the two valves is formed entirely by the horny ligament. Externally, the shells are more or less rough and scaly, with the annual lines of growth marked by concentric ridges, while internally they are smooth and pearly. A notch beneath the anterior wing marks the position of the byssus, or mooring-rope, secreted by the small foot. In the more typical members of the family, or those properly belonging to the genus 'Avicula,' the shell is comparatively thin, and the wings of the hinge-line, especially the hinder one, are very long and slender. On the other hand, in the true pearl-oysters, the shell often becomes much thickened, and the wings, with the exception of a rudiment of the anterior one are not developed. Unfortunately there is a difference of opinion among naturalists how much importance should be attached to these points of distinction, and we consequently fined the true pearl-oysters sometimes described as "Avicula," and at others as a distinct genus—"Meleagrina." It is a matter of comparatively little importance which course is adopted, and they will here be alluded to under the latter title, as being the one in most general use.

Of pearl-oysters there are two distinct types. One is represented by the Ceylon pearl-oyster "Meleagrina" "fucata" in which the shell is comparatively small and so thin as to be reckoned of no value in the mother of pearl trade, this species being fished only for the sake of its valuable pearls. The commercial pearl-oyster (*M. margaritifera*), which likewise produces pearls, has, on the other hand, a much larger and more massive shell the two valves of which will not unfrequently weigh as much as two and a half pounds. And it is these shells which yield the great supply of commercial mother-of-pearl. Pearl-oysters occur in vast banks in many parts of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and the warmer portions of the South Pacific, generally at about twelve fathoms depth. Formerly they were fished by divers, especially women, who worked without any special apparatus, and brought up a mollusc under each arm; but of late years the diving dress has come largely into use. . . . .

From its extreme density and hardness, the tools suitable for the worker in mother-of-pearl must be of the finest temper, and acids are often employed to aid in its manufacture, while it is polished with calcined iron-sulphate. Chinese and Japanese workmen are adepts in carving this refractory material, and the beauty and finish of some of their work almost if not completely, defies imitation by the British artisan. In olden days, too, the inhabitants of Polynesia and Melanesia manufactured most beautifully finished fish-hooks from mother-of-pearl, fine specimens of which are exhibited in the Ethnological Gallery of the British Museum at Bloomsbury. Some of these from their opalescent green tints appear to have been cut out of ear-shells, and probably served not only as a weapon to capture fish, but likewise as a bait to lure them to destruction.—R. Lydekker, in "Knowledge."

THE POWER OF THE POPE IN 1509.

A WRITER in the "Anglican Church Magazine" remarks that in 1509, when Henry VIII. came to the throne, the Pope as head of the Church had a right to the value of every spiritual living for the first year after a vacancy, and every family possessed of land or cattle was bound to pay Peter's Pence, which were collected during the five weeks that followed St. Peter's day. Further, in all questions relating to matters that lay on the borderland between spiritual and temporal, "causes testamentary, causes of matrimony and divorce, right of tithes, oblations, and obventions" (24 Henry VIII.), the appeal was to Rome. In 1534 this state of things had come to an end, and the separation from Rome was as complete as it ever has been since. By an Act passed in 1533—"The Statute of Appeals"—all appeals to Rome were forbidden, and by an Act passed in 1534 payments of all kinds to Rome were abolished. The question is, who succeeded to the Pope's power? And the answer is, The State. The order of events will show this more clearly than any reasoning of ours. It was the age of king-worship, and some of the things which Henry did, and to which men submitted, are to us unthinkable. Bishop Stubbs says that the foreign residents at the English Court spoke with horror of the Law of *Praemunire*, as a mystery of which Henry alone had the key. The first victim was Wolsey; then the whole nation was said to be involved in the same offence; and the conditions on which the clergy were relieved from the penalties of this terrible Act were the payment of large sums of money and the acknowledgment of Henry as "the supreme head of the Church of England." In the following year "a form of three Articles was sent to Convocation, by which the clergy were to renounce the right of spiritual legislation without royal consent, and to consent to a reform of the Canon Law under the King's authority. Two years later was passed the Act for the Submission of the Clergy, an Act which turned into statute-law what had been done before. But all these were dwarfed by the Act of Supremacy, passed in 1535. How supreme Henry became will be seen from the terms employed:

"Shall have full power and authority from time to time to visit, repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, and amend all such errors, heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, whatsoever they be, which by any manner, spiritual authority or jurisdiction, ought or may be lawfully reformed, repressed, ordered, redressed, corrected, restrained or amended, most to the pleasure of Almighty God, the increase of virtue in Christ's religion."

Mary, when she came to the throne, did away with all Edward's Protestant laws and all Henry's anti-Papal ones, restoring the Papal supremacy in the full meaning of the term. With the accession of Elizabeth there came another revolution. Two great Acts were passed: (1) "An Act to restore to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction over the estates ecclesiastical and spiritual, and abolishing all foreign powers relating to the same." (2) "An Act for the uniformity of Common Prayer and Service in the Church and administration of the Sacraments", Practically, she took up the threads as her father left them and Bishop Stubbs says: "We have long rid ourselves of all the secular burdens imposed by what we call the Tudor dictatorship, but we are still living under religious and ecclesiastical conditions that owe very much, even of their present form, to the hand of Henry."

The termination of the Reformation settlement was in 1662, and finds its expression in our Prayer-Book, which is our Charter and at the same time our *Concordat* with the English people and with the State. To-day the supremacy of the State exists principally in three forms: the exercise of patronage, the right of Parliament to control the legislative action of Convocation, and the position of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as a Final Court of Appeal? What is the true function of this Court of Appeal? Lord Action, speaking of modern history, says: "Whatever a man's notion of these latter days is, such in the main the man himself will be." So a man's notion of this Court indicates in a measure his Churchmanship. . . . .

There is a good deal of glib talk to-day about Disestablishment. Well, it may come in one of two ways. Some powerful minister may do for the English Church what Mr. Gladstone did for the Irish Church. In that case the Church as a spirtual institution will remain intact. Or it may come as the consequence of our intestine quarrels, and the results will be disruption and the formation of two or more sects to find a place in Whitaker's long list; and the great Church of England, to use a French idiom, will have lived. Which may God forefend!

AN ELEPHANT'S REVENGE.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT, in "McClure's Magazine" writes:—

The elephants were ranged in double line in front of the tents, and Ashton, the head keeper, was standing with his back turned, about ten yards ahead of Kennedy, a big elephant that had been nursing a slumbering hatred against him for a long time Kennedy's mahout got down to fix a strap on the pad, and that gave Kennedy the opportunity he had been waiting for. A shout from the men warned Ashton of his danger, and, turning quickly, he saw Kennedy coming at him with trunk stretched out in a straight line, and as much diabolical hatred in his little eyes as an elephant's eye can show. Kennedy meant murder—there was no doubt about that—and Ashton did the only thing possible: that is, started on a dead run for a banyan tree about one hundred yards distant. Down the line came Ashton, sprinting for all there was in him, and after him came Kennedy with a lumbering shuffle, but getting over the ground surprisingly. There was no time for help; all we could do was to stand and stare and wonder whether Ashton would reach the tree before Kennedy reached him. For about twenty yards Ashton kept his advantage, and then suddenly went headlong in the dust, his toe caught in some knotted grass. I turned my head with a sickening feeling; but those who looked say that Kennedy was confused by this happening, and lunged clumsily at Ashton, missing him with his tusks, and then tried to trample him with his big feet. His momentum, however, was so great that he stumbled over him with his fore-feet, missed him with one of his hind-feet, caught him a glancing kick on the abdomen with the other hind-foot, and then lurched onward in a cloud of dust. Before he could turn several mahouts had driven their elephants in between him and Ashton. Than we saw Ashton rise upright, his clothes covered with blood, stagger a few yards, fall headlong, and lie quite still. We thought he was dead, but it proved that he was not seriously injured, the elephant's foot having merely grazed him. Until his last hour comes, though, he will never be nearer death than he was at that moment.

When it was all over, the Rajah came up in a great rage and scored the mahout unmercifully for leaving his seat. And then he told him to take Kennedy into the open and give old Indrajit a chance at him. It was Indrajit's prerogative, as king of the herd, to punish refractory elephants, and he took uncommon pleasure in it. There was no elephant of them all that dared stand before Indrajit, for not only was he heavier and stronger than the others, but his tusks were longer and sharper. Round and round in the open went Kennedy, plunging and struggling under the blows of the angry mahout, who dug in his gunga-bar until the blood streamed. Then up came Indrajit slowly, as a cat stalks a mouse, to make the pleasure last. When Kennedy saw him he lifted his trunk and trumpeted in terror, but he stood quite still, as if fascinated, and watched the slow approach of Indrajit. Step by step the big tusker came nearer eying Kennedy pleasantly, as if to say, "I shall be having some fun with you in a moment, my friend." And at five yards he charged, and sent his tusks into Kennedy's flank a good six inches; and when he took them out, there were holes there as if cannon balls had gone in. Then Kennedy ran, and Indrajit after him, and the two mahouts gone mad. It was a hard race, but Kennedy lost in the end and got another prodding, after which they took the big fellow off and left Kennedy bellowing. "Starve him for two days," said the Rajah to the mahout, "and then put him to work again. Now, gentlemen, on your elephants, please." In spite of this constant punishment with the gungabars, the elephants suffer little real injury at the hands of the mahouts. Their great heads are made up of soft bony tissue which may be shot through by rifle balls in all directions without harm unless the bullet happens to strike the brain, which is very small, about the size of a saucer.

WHEN Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I., proceeds on eight month's furlough early next month, Mr. H. Z. Darrab, Collector of Shahjahanpur, officiates as Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division. Mr. C. E. Wild, on return from privilege leave, acts for Mr. Darrab, at Shahjahanpur.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AT HOME.

IT is President Kruger's custom every morning, when the Raad is sitting (writes a Pretoria correspondent), to drive from his house in Church Street to the Raadzaal, escorted by six of the mounted police. On a recent occasion, whilst on this short journey, one of the carriage horses stumbled and brought down its companion with it. The escort dismounted and tried to extricate the struggling animals, but without success, until the President, annoyed at the delay, got out of his carriage and pushing the zarps to one side, with a few sharp pulls and a couple of blows succeeded in freeing the struggling animals and getting them to their feet. His Honour then turned to his escort and in a sharp tone said: "What kind of men are you who cannot lift a fallen horse from the ground? Why, I have knocked a horse down with one blow, and have then lifted him to his feet again, and"—and here he drew himself up—"I believe could do so now!" This was no empty boast, for in his younger days Kruger was noted as being one of the most active and powerful men in the country. In spite of his seventy-four years, he is still possessed of tremendous bodily strength, and is still able, under the spur of any excitement, to exert this power.

It is generally believed, even in South Africa (continues my correspondent) that President Kruger cannot understand English. This is a mistake. The President understands our language and can make himself understood in it, though he cannot speak it fluently. On two occasions I held short conversations with him in English, and though I did not at this time understand two words of the "Taal," I was able to follow all he said, and the President thoroughly understood the drift of my remarks. His Honour strongly objects to holding any conversation in English, but the circumstances under which I met him were somewhat exceptional and it may be for that reason he departed from his usual rule.

The President is one of the most inveterate smokers I ever met. He uses a long pipe, the bowl of which is of most capacious proportions and would easily hold half an ounce of our tobacco, and he himself acknowledges to using about a pound of tobacco a week. He obtains his tobacco from the Mahaliesberg district, and cuts it up himself. This tobacco is mild and yet satisfying, and after a man has once acquired the taste for it all other tobaccos will seem insipid. One of the greatest grievances South Africans have against the Old Country is that they cannot obtain *real* Transvaal tobacco over here.

The simple tastes and habits of Oom Paul have long been proverbial, though during the last few years his rule has somewhat relaxed. On one occasion when I went to his house in Pretoria (says a gossip), I was shown into a parlour rather like the pictures of an English room of thirty years ago. The horsehair chairs and sofa stood straight and stiff round the walls, while in the centre of the room was the familiar round table, covered at intervals with tidy stacks of household books, White crochet covers kept everything free from dust, the sun was carefully kept out by half-drawn curtains, and the windows were shut tight. The room was filled with an atmosphere of musty melancholy.

In conversation with a South African woman journalist the other day (writes a correspondent), I suggested that if Miss——could persuade President Kruger to write his true, faithful, and intimate autobiography for the "In the Days of My Youth" series, M.A.P. would probably be delighted to beg her acceptance of a desirable litte cheque—in three figures. But she tossed her head, and gave an almost melodramatic little shudder. "Kruger!" she said sternly. "Kr-r-ruger! I would like to *poison* the old wretch." "I wonder," she continued musingly, "if I *could* poison him, I interviewed him the last time I was over, and I am going to see him again next month. It would do *such* a lot of good for my people out there, and it would make rather a sensation, would it not?"

I ventured to remark, soothingly, that she would find a neat and successful *modus operandi* described in detail in the last chapter of any good "Life of Marat." But the little woman-journalist, now conscious that she was being quizzed, displayed a saving gift of humour that was in odd contrast to the dead earnestness of a moment before. "I am afraid, for one thing," she said, "that I am not Charlotte Corday, and, for another that Mr. Kruger *never* takes a bath!" And then the conversation drifted into channels that were—well less Uitlandish.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexandrovitche Fitsco
Amorosini Henry
Ardesar Khoosro Irani
Armstrong F C
Branson M
Barrows W
Birachin H J
Baptista V F M X
Brandani T
Blackwell B W
Captain P
Cartwright H L
Compton H
Chappier E
Conder Dr
Coode R C
Dempster David
Dinshaw S Cama
Darshani Khakrul Sawhar
Draggo Adela Miss
Dale C Mrs
Emilianoff Vincent
Faulkner Mrs
Fisher Miss
Foster W
Freeman Mrs
Glaesar Curt With Ganchrane
Gulpey B L
Gay A Mrs
Goldspink Charles Mrs
Hastings Charles Mrs
Hakim Sayed Ameer Hussein
Hopkinson Ellsworth S
Holme Mrs
Hunt Miss
Hamilton Miss
James L
Jones V Miss
Keil, Maurice L
Kyad Thomas Roe
Lambert J
Miller Walter
Misrahi Armand
Mohomad Miya
Middleton J S
Mukerji K K
Moscowitsch M
Nice J W
Puddephott A C
Paoli G T
Prentice H
Parker Miss
Pereira Percy
Pherozshaw Dadabhoy Elavia
Rose L
Redslop M Miss
Raymond A Mrs
Rotson John
Rustomji Bomanji Varjifdar
Steele I M
Strack Fredrick
Thomas W T
Taylor T E
Watts Mrs
Weinwarm Moriz
White D Mrs
Williams W J

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1899-1900:—

In the month of April 1899.

	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	97,01,668	1,05,59,961	2,02,64,629
Exports	11,95,167	31,75,511	43,70,678
Net Imports	85,09,501	73,84,450	1,58,93,951

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1899-1900:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of April 1899	89,730	41,77,492*	42,67,212

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
In the month of April 1899	Rs.	Rs. 37,31,747	Rs. 37,31,747

* Of which Rs. 41,30,690 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1899-1900:—

	In June 1899. Bengal.	In May 1899. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	37,40,000	9,00,000	46 40,000
Actual	36,58,550	5,52,500	42,11,050
Better than Estimate	......	......	
Worse than Estimate	81,450	3,47,500	4,28,950

The sales of Bengal opium and two month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of June 1899. Bengal.	To end of May 1899. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	1,12,20,000	18,00,000	1,30,20,000
Actual	1,11,99,950	17,81,000	1,29,80,950
Better than Estimate	......		......
Worse than Estimate	20,050	19,000	39,050

"TRUTH" says:—The Queen has lately developed an alarming weakness of the eyesight, which, indeed, is hereditary in the royal family as they grow old. George III. was blind for many years, and George IV. underwent a serious operation in order to preserve his sight. The Queen is suffering from cataract, and she has just consulted Professor Pagenstecker, of Wiesbaden. The Professor had come to London to visit a patient, and he was summoned to Windsor Castle. I am informed that he recommends a speedy operation, and he guarantees its success, being of the opinion that the Queen will entirely regain her former excellent sight. It is well known that the operation for cataract is much easier and more simple for aged persons than for those who are young, but the Queen is very reluctant to undergo it. I understand, however, that an operation is absolutely inevitable.

MR. HENRY NAEGELY, author of "Millet and Rustic Art," has put out an interesting little brochure of criticisms upon the Galleries and Museums of London (published by Mr. Elliot Stock). Among other things that he finds wrong at the National Gallery is the floor. "It is the flooring, the squalid flooring, that lays us open to the charges of slovenliness and neglect, and indeed, our galleries have all the familiarly lamentable appearance of rooms in which the carpets have been taken up for a spring cleaning or a flitting." That there is some truth in this criticism will be denied by no visitor who considers the matter, least of all by any who have chanced to enter the Gallery on the not infrequent occasions when the char-women are at work during public hours.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 15.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H F Jacob to act as Political Resident Aden during the absence of Bgdr Genl O'M Creagh V C on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Capt R E Picton-Jones R E Ex Engr Military Works Aden has passed an examination in Ambaric in accordance with the rules laid down in India Army Circular clause 94, dated the 15th July 1894.

The leave on urgent private affairs granted to Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Balwantrai Munshi, fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent Mahi Kantha by Govt Notifications Nos. 6342 and 1612 dated respectively the 9th Nov 1898 and 14th March 1899 is commuted into furlough and extended by two months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 4861 dated the 16th July 1898 and in exercise of the power conferred on Local Govt by sec 26, 1 of Act VII of 1889 the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar first class Sardar in the Deccan of Vinchur with the functions of a Dist Court under the said Act.

Krishnarao Subrao Tilwalli Shirastedar and Santappa Venkatrao and Manjanath Ramchandra Gulvadi Clerks in the office of the Huzur Depy Collr Kanara who have been dismissed from their posts are hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Under the powers conferred by Sec 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H E Cotterill I S C, Plague Supervising Officer Karad and Patan in the district of Satara to be a Special Magistrate and to invest him within the limits of that district with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class in respect to offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897.

Mr W H J Wilkinson I C S Asst Collr in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Wilkinson is also appointed under Secs 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Gopal acting Mamlatdar taluka Baglan in the district of Nasik is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876, to specially authorise Azam Balaji Trimbak Yergatti Mahalkari petha Shirala in the district of Satara, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Balaji Sakharam Mahalkari petha Bilgi in the district of Bijapur to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J G Foard on return to duty to act as Dist Supt of Police Satara.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Messrs. Naoroji Framji and Shivram Narayan Nisal all the powers conferred, and which may be conferred, by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal Districts of Ahmednagar and Bhingar; and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15 H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Messrs. Naoroji Framji and Shivram Narayan Nisal shall be Members of and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Bench of Special Magistrates at Ahmednagar and Bhingar constituted by Govt Notification No. 1405 dated the 27th Feb 1899.

Mr A K Cama B A LL B Cantab Barrister-at-Law I C S Asst Collr in the district of Bijapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Mr W T W Baker I C S Asst Collr in the district of Bijapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district and is invested with powers specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Chunilal Manekial first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Poona and Satara to be Joint first class Subordinate Judge at Satara in addition to his own duties pending further orders and to invest him under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Satara Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Waman Mahadeo Bodas first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur to be Joint first class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia pending further orders and to invest him under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Khandesh Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr A L M Wood I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Thana in charge of the Sub division of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette Bassein and Dahanu.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Shantvirappa Virsangappa Mensinkai Huzur Depy Collr Kanara to take part with the Sessions Judge of Kanara in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Kanara Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Capt R G de Vismes 10th Bo Infy passed an examination in the Somali language on the 15th May 1899.

Ganesh Balvant Joshi late Talati of the Lakhivli Saza in the Bhiwndi Taluka of the Thana Collectorate having been convicted under Sec 409 of the Indian Code is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Mr G W Hatch I C S acting Collr Khandesh is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal Dist Depy Collr Nasik is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months with effect from 1st May 1899.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P S Grove Chaplain of Neemuch has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 17th June 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Shankar Gopal Sathe M A to act as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy Elphinstone College vice Mr T J Strangman B A, LL B, Cantab, Bar-at-Law resigned and during the absence of Mr W H Sharp M A Oxon or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg G M Dixon L M and S. has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Sirsi Dispensary with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May 1899.

Maj-Genl G Bainbridge M D, I M S, Surg-Genl with the Govt of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th July 1899.

1st Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col H J B Hargrave is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 31st March 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Capt R W H Jackson M B R A M C and Lieut E W P V Marriott R A M C are appointed on plague duty under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind and the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Trimbak Keshav Patil residing at Veet is appointed with effect from the 25th June 1899 to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Dist vice Mr Mahadeo Girmaji Dhokrikar whose appointment has been discontinued.

Mr Ganpatrao Yeshwantrao Patil residing at Chakan is appointed with effect from the 25th June 1899 to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 in the Khed Taluka of the Poona District vice Mr Damodhar Sakharam Joshi resigned.

Mr Yasinbhai valad Nabi Saheb Momin residing at Tasgaon is appointed with effect from the 25th June 1899 to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 in the Tasgaon Taluka of the Satara Dist vice Mr Pandurang Kashinath Bhide deceased.

Mr Krishnajirao bin Sidojirao Dhumal, residing at Karanjkhop is appointed with effect from the 25th June 1899 to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara Dist vice Mr Ragho Ganesh Wagh deceased.

The appointment of Mr Balaji Yeshwant Gatne as Village Munsif at Ahmednagar made by Govt Notification No 8223 dated the 25th Nov 1884 is cancelled at his own request.

The appointment of Rao Bahadur Yeshwant rao Trimbak Mirikar Jaghirdar of Miri as a Conciliator in the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist made by Govt Notification No 3962 dated the 22nd June 1881 is cancelled at his own request.

Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Trimbak Mirikar Jaghirdar of Miri is appointed with effect from the 25th June 1899 to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 for the town of Ahmednagar vice Mr Balaji Yeshwant Gatne resigned.

The appointment of Mr Gopal Narayan as a Conciliator in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist made by Govt Notification No 5929 dated the 1st Sept 1898 is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Govind Yeshwanath Dev residing at Paud, is appointed with effect from the 25th June 1899, to be a Conciliator in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist vice Mr Gopal Narayan resigned.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B A probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Salsette in the Thana Dist is confirmed in his appointment.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Yeshwant Choubal from Panvel in the Kolaba Dist to Parasgad in the Belgaum Dist.; Rao Saheb Shripad Govind Joshi from Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist to Panvel in the Kolaba Dist; Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir from Parasgad in the Belgaum Dist to Chikodi in the same district continuing to do duty at Athni until relieved by Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balwant Mozhe; Rao Saheb Balkrishna Waman Dhume from Hangal in the Dharwar Dist to Sampgaon in the Belgaum Dist; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Chhatre on relief by Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir, to act as Mamlatdar of Hangal; Rao Saheb Baburao Yeshvant Nerurkar to be Mamlatdar of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist continuing to do duty in the Survey Dept; and Rao Saheb Atmaram Balwant Bawdekar to be Mamlatdar of Hangal in the Dharwar Dist continuing to do duty at Sangmeshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist pending retirement of Rao Saheb Wasadeo Narayan Ajgaonkar now on furlough.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SPORT IN FRANCE,

THE GRAND PRIX.

GRAND Prize of Paris of 200,000fr (8,000sovs), 150,000fr (6,000sovs) given by the City of Paris, and 50,000fr (2,000sovs) by the five great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1896, of every description and country, added to a Sweepstakes of 1,000fr. (40sovs) each; 600fr (24sovs) ft, and 500fr (20sovs) only if declared by 10 p. m. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100fr (4sovs) only if declared by 10 p. m. on the 2nd of May 1899; the second to receive 20,000fr (800sovs), and the third 10,000fr (400sovs) out of the stakes; weights—colts 56 kilos (about 8st 11lbs., fillies, 54 1-2 kilos (about 8st, 8lb); about 3,000 metres (about one mile and seven furlongs).—460 subs. Closed Sept. 14, 1897.

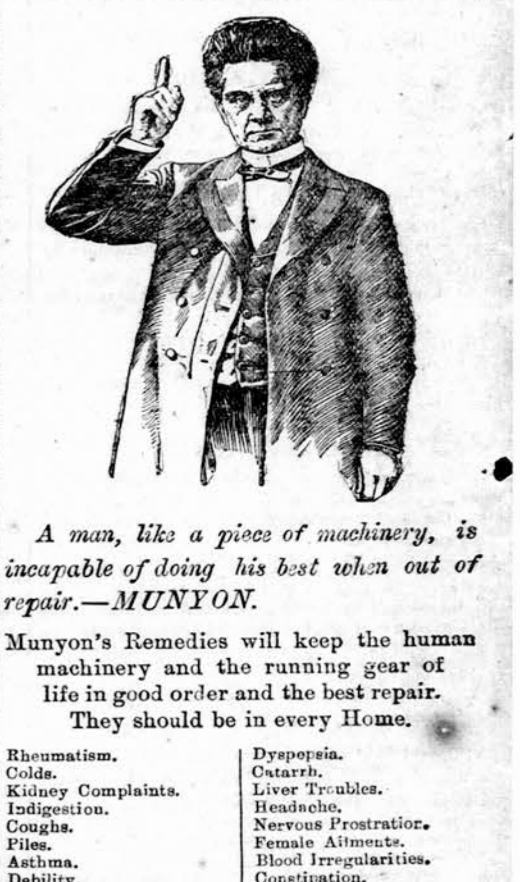
SUNDAY, June 11.

M Caillault's c Perth, by War Dance—Primrose Dame ...... Lane 1
M Maurice de Ghoest's c Velasquez, by Fricandeau—Valencia ...... M-dge 2
Comte de Felo's c Alhambra III, by Little Duck—Handkerchief ...... Pratt 3
* ——— Thostal 0
* ——— Barlen...... 0
M J de Bremond's c Herve, by Fra Angelico—Sabina...... 0
M J de Bremond's c Hamac, by Puchero—Mistress Gilly...... 0
M Maurice de Gheest's c Germain, by Stracchino—Germain II 0
M E Veil Picard's c Ivan, by Polygone—Isabelle 0
M M Caillault's c le Boulleaume, by Clamant—Boulette...... 0
M Albert Menier's c Apex, by Ayrshire—Alhambra ... 0
M Albert Menier's c Pegase, by Fitz Hampton—La Pavillone 0
M J Deschamps' f Herse, by Stuart—Maley 0
* ——— —Guillande—...... 0
M E Armand's f Villechetive, by Harbinger—Whisper. 0
M Albert Menier's f Sesara, Don Juan—Seraphine II.. 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Perth, 8 to 1 Velasquez, 5 to 1 Alhambra III, 33 to 1 Barlen.

Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

* Unnamed at time of entry.—*Asian.*



A man, like a piece of machinery, is incapable of doing his best when out of repair.—MUNYON.

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Colds.
Kidney Complaints.
Indigestion.
Coughs.
Piles.
Asthma.
Debility.
Neuralgia.
Influenza.
Fever.
Pneumonia.
Diarrhœa.
Eczema.
Worms.
Whooping Cough.
Dyspepsia.
Catarrh.
Liver Troubles.
Headache.
Nervous Prostration.
Female Ailments.
Blood Irregularities.
Constipation.
Insomnia.
Dropsy.
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Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:— BEYNON & Co.
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PURELY PERSONAL.

Some little time ago a deputation wished to see the Queen on some matter which for the moment I forget, says "T. P." Her Majesty was not particularly anxious to receive them, and all sorts of excuses were made for putting them off. "Would Her Majesty see them on Monday?" "No; that would be impossible." "Would Tuesday do?" No; she was going somewhere with Princess Beatrice." "Wednesday?" "No; someone was coming to lunch, and to dine with the Queen." "Thursday, then?" "No; that wouldn't do, because the Queen was going to Scotland on Friday, and would be 'busy packing' on Thursday." Whether the deputation were ever received by the Queen I don't know, but the idea of Her Majesty being busy packing is rather quaint.

Archbishop Temple's answer, "You may do what you like with it," to Mr. John Kensit's inquiry as to the disposal of his "protest" at the ritual proceedings in Lambeth Palace, is only one instance of His Grace's readiness in replying to awkward questions. A bold curate once tackled him at a London Ruridecanal Conference. The subject under discussion was the reading of the lessons in church. A happy thought struck the curate. Why not get an object lesson from the Bishop? So he opened his mouth and said: "May I ask your lordship to show us how such and such a passage ought to be read?" Now the Bishop did not relish this perilous honour, and adroitly extricated himself and extinguished the curate by the retort: "Yes, if you can give me the passage in the original Greek."

The following comical incident took place on one occasion when Bishop Temple (as he was then) was presiding over the annual council of the Church of England Temperance Society. The business in hand was the concoction of the "report," into which certain matter supplied by some lady workers had to be dovetailed. The ladies were, apparently, not gifted with a sense of humour, for their contribution took this form: "During the past year much attention has been paid to barmaids." This dubious way of putting it produced loud laughter from those present, who were, I may mention, all men. But the next sentence was worse still. "In many cases this has led to their being visited in their own homes!" This was too much for the audience, who literally roared. When the hilarity had subsided a gentleman arose—a layman—and blandly asked who it was who had paid attention to the barmaids—was it Dr. Temple? The Bishop smiled grimly and said, "We will pass on to the next paragraph." But the picture of the austere Prelate "paying attention to barmaids" was so droll that it was some time before the council could settle down to serious business.

Nobody who knows the Archbishop can suppose it possible to drive him from, or wheedle him out of, a position he has once taken up. I was present at breakfast with his Grace at the present Bishop of Wakefield's. He had been invited to luncheon by the wife of a dignitary, and had declined on the ground that he had to lunch with the council of the society over whose meetings he was presiding. During the breakfast a note was brought and handed to Mrs. Temple. She opened it and said to the Archbishop, "It is from Mrs. Blank. She asks again if we can come to luncheon." The answer came at once. "I've already said 'No,'" and everybody felt that the matter was settled. *Bos locutus est.*

Such was the epithet applied to Dr. Eden, Bishop of Wakefield, when in 1890 he was consecrated Bishop of Dover. But, in spite of his youthfulness and juvenile appearance, he more than justified his appointment, and when he was translated to Wakefield in 1897 the whole diocese of Canterbury regretted his departure. His addresses to Confirmation candidates especially were much admired. Some Bishops, seemingly forgetting that they have before them human boys and girls, inflict upon their unfortunate victims a couple of long and dry discourses, to the infinite weariness of the flesh, whereas Bishop Eden was short, crisp, and interesting. He has his reward in the loving memories of thousands.

As you are always glad to hear about haunted houses in Ireland (writes a correspondent), may I add a curious story with regard to the home of the late Irish Leader? The story is made the more credible by the fact that there was something in the late Charles Stewart Parnell's majestic isolation which reminded one strangely of the gloomy grandeur of the mountains surrounding his home. In the square entrance-hall there is a billiard-table, and the story is that the ghosts of the old house amuse themselves in this spot after nightfall. No matter how the billiard-balls are left upon the cloth at the time the household retires, they will be found in a different position the next morning.

As your Irish readers at least know (says a correspondent) the Vale of Avoca stands in the grounds of Parnell's estate. There is an ancient oak under which tradition avers that "The Meeting of the Waters," was written by Thomas Moore while staying on a visit at Castle Howard—the magnificent chateau which crowns the heights above the Vale of Avoca, so famed in song the wide world over. For the first time this famous tree shows no sign of life with the budding spring. The modern Vandal in the form of a relic hunter has completed his work of destruction. For some years only a small strip of bark was left to transmit the sap to the great oak, the tree having been strip bare almost in a circle.

A story often related by the late Dr. Nedley, of Dublin, seems to have been revived anew by the much regretted death of the great wit. He was for many years the official medical attendant to the Royal Irish Constabulary at the depot in the Phœnix Park. Upon one occasion, when making his way through a Dublin crowd, he was much surprised to have his path unexpectedly cleared for him by a burly individual belonging to the great unwashed, who shouted these words "Make room, bhoys, for Docther Nedley! Faith, he has killed more polismen than iver the Fenians did!"

It will be remembered that the Earl was some weeks ago struck down by a paralytic seizure, and that he lay for weeks in Windsor. It was supposed that he had recovered, and he began the performance of his duties again. But evidently family sorrows had preyed upon his mind, and everybody remarked that he was not the same. It is always bad with men when their ordinary work begins to prey upon their minds. A pathetic incident, which happened to him a day or two before his death, will illustrate the state of the poor man's mind. Always loyally anxious to do his duty by his Sovereign, he went out on horseback so as to test his powers. The result was not satisfactory; he seemed absent minded and depressed; and a friend, who was with him, made a remark which brought to his mind his real state of health, and this discovery was not calculated to restore his spirits. Quite recently, too, he found in conversation that he had forgotten some subject on which he had just been speaking. In other words, he felt that he was no longer himself. Under such circumstances one must only feel a certain compensation in the sudden fit of giddiness which threw him on the railway, and put an end to an existence that, though useful to others, had ceased to be of any comfort to himself.

It is a curious incident in family history that the title should descend to his brother so unexpectedly. The Rev. Mr. Byng, who becomes the new Earl of Stafford, is well known in London society. He was for many years chaplain of the House of Commons, but he resigned the position, and in recent years has been living in Cambridge. At one time Mr. Byng was vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, and his fine presence, his beautiful voice, and his high birth made him a favourite of the couples that were going to get married. Few clergymen have married more people, scarcely excepting even the vicar of St. George's Hanover Square. The daughter of Mr. Byng, Miss—but now Lady Rachel—Byng was mentioned, it will be remembered, in a recent issue of this paper as one of the young ladies of good family who had shown energy and courage enough to start a business for herself. She has started a shop in Lower Belgrave Street for the sale of embroideries and needlework.

The son of Mr. Byng and heir to the title, is well-known in the City. He is the head of a well-known firm of stock brokers, Byng, Foley and Co. This firm has an excellent solid business, and one of the partners is Mr. Pearson, son of the founder of Parr's Bank, and himself a man of considerable wealth and of strong business instinct. The estates of Lord Strafford are very large, and his death thus makes very great as well as very sudden changes in the fortunes of many people.

I well remember champagne (adds my correspondent) being smuggled into the hall at Christ Church one evening at dinner. Dr. Sandford came down from the high table at which the Dons sat, to order the removal of the contraband bottles. He was immediately obeyed and cheered vociferously when he returned to dinner from this work of coercion. The Bishop was a prime favourite with Dr. Tait, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of his examining chaplains, and spent much of his time during College vacations at Lambeth. He was generally supposed by his acceptance of the See of Gibraltar to have sacrificed the certainty of very high preferment at home.

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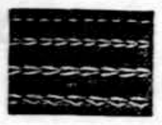

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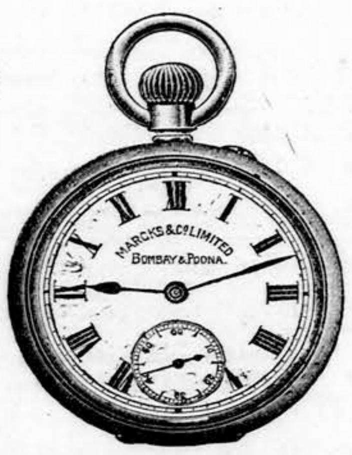

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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